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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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Tuesday  
14 December 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-93-238

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## Burundi

### Thirty People Reported Killed in Ethnic Clashes

AB1312163893 Paris AFP in English 0110 GMT 13 Dec 93

[Text] Brussels, 13 Dec (AFP)—Thirty people were killed during clashes between the Tutsi and Hutu tribes in Kirundo, northern Burundi, a reliable source said in Brussels on Sunday. The clashes occurred on Wednesday [8 December] when Tutsi [ethnic group] members attacked a Hutu village, the source said. No other information was available.

## Congo

### Party Leaders, Army, Security Chiefs Appeal for Calm

AB1312223093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 13 Dec 93

[Statements issued on national insecurity by main opposition leader, Bernard Kolelas, leader of the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development; Christophe Moukoueke, leader of the presidential group; Colonel Emmanuel Eta-Onka, chief of general staff of the Congolese Armed Forces; and the joint chiefs of staff on 13 December; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Kolelas] Congolese compatriots, in accordance with the salutary measures adopted by the mediation group and the political groups at the end of November, I had to step in and appeal to our people to make peace and to resume peaceful life in the capital and elsewhere. But while the National Assembly was concerned about the acts of violence observed in recent days in Mtabala, Masina, Makazou, Diata, Mbouala districts; and was busy striving to restore peace to the country, on 9 December people in Mtabala defied this peace message and again caused death and desolation. Those originating from the Pool District had their houses ransacked and burned down and they themselves were brutalized or killed with whole families being exterminated at times.

These disturbances then spread to other districts of Mfilou. This notwithstanding, in the interest of national unity, I would once again like to address you to reiterate my message of peace and national understanding.

Concerning the people's security, the security forces—which I hope (?are genuine)—and the political leaders pledged to ensure the protection of the inhabitants of the districts which have fallen prey to these inter-tribal acts of violence. Once again, the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [URD-PCT] Alliance is determined to make it possible for the International Arbitration College to work in a serene and congenial atmosphere. Congolese men and women, I am inviting you all to work right from now for peace and security of our entire people. Long live Congolese national concord!

[Moukoueke] We have noticed an upsurge of insecurity in Brazzaville city, and more particularly, in the residential districts of Moutabala, Masina, and Makazou of the Seventh Administrative District of Mfilou; Poudriere residential district of the Fourth Administrative District of Moungali; and in Diata residential district of First Administrative District of Makelekele. This climate of insecurity is marked by murders, kidnappings, looting, and burning of houses. The presidential group, which cannot approve such acts, no matter who the authors are, denounces and firmly condemns such acts. We deplore this situation all the more so because the entire National Assembly, which is conscious of the seriousness of the situation, is about to adopt measures to restore peace and security in Brazzaville. It is in this spirit that two weeks ago—precisely on 11 December—the National Assembly launched an appeal to the inhabitants of the affected residential districts for calm. In order to give maximum chances of success to this initiative by our National Assembly, the presidential group is making an urgent appeal to all its activists and supporters to come back to their senses and put a lid on their rancor so that they can tow the line of good reason to immediately stop this escalation of hatred among brothers. Wisdom and common sense must have the upper hand. I address the same message to all men and women of goodwill, to all religious men; to all believers to help us to come back to a more sober mood, to more fraternal sentiments for God Himself demands that we love even our enemies. This message also (?naturally) concerns all friends of the Congo—whose goodwill and prompt availability we salute—to help us out of the current situation. Long live peace! Long live fraternity! Long live democracy! Long live the Congo!

Communique of the joint chiefs of staff. Following the peace message of the leaders of the presidential group and the URD-PCT alliance; and anxious to restore order, the joint chiefs of staff of the public forces make an urgent appeal to all the inhabitants of Moutabala, Masina, Makazou, Diata, and Poudriere for calm. In order to assist these people, the security forces are being deployed everywhere in these districts. Members of the security forces will proceed with the verification of the identity of all persons in Army or police uniforms throughout all the districts of Brazzaville in order to debunk all the bandits that commit crimes in the name of the security forces. Citizens who have fallen victim to acts of violence perpetrated by a person in military uniform should report to the Moungali 1 Police Station in Plateau Des 15 Ans, or to Ouenze Police Station, in Ouenze District, or else telephone to 82-06-86, 82-16-92, or to 93-00-66; I repeat, call 82-06-86, 82-16-92, 83-00-66. Any security officer on duty or not, who commits reprehensible acts for personal ends, shall be brought before court. The public forces appeal to the conscience of the inhabitants of Brazzaville for the scrupulous observance of the peace message given by the leaders of the presidential group and the URD-PCT coalition.



## Gabon

### Constitutional Court Issues, Validates Election Results

*AB1312160093 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] The presidential election results have been validated by the Constitutional Court. The declaration is read here by (Marie Madeleine Boransouo), president of the Constitutional Court:

[(Boransouo)] Decision No. 009 of 13 December 1993, relating to the proclamation of the 5 December 1993 presidential election. On behalf of the Gabonese people, the Constitutional Court; considering the Constitution; considering the 26 September 1991 organic law bearing on the Constitutional Court; considering 11 March 1993 organic law relating to the conditions of eligibility of the president of the Republic; considering Law 13/92 of 11 March 1993 on the Electoral Code; considering the 18 June 1993 Decree fixing the composition and functioning of the commission in charge of the material organization of the presidential election and the election of local collectivities; considering 18 June 1993 Decree fixing the amount and modalities of the reimbursement of the deposit for the election of the president of the Republic; considering 18 June 1993 Decree on the creation and the composition of the special commission in charge of the verification of the candidacies in the presidential election; considering 18 June 1993 Decree fixing the deadline for the submission of the candidacies in the presidential and municipal elections; considering 21 June 1993 Decree on the vote of Gabonese residing outside the national territory; considering 21 June 1993 Decree on the opening of the electoral campaign and the convocation of the electoral college for the election of the president of the Republic; considering 1 October 1993 Decree fixing the forms of the vote by proxy by a third party for a voter who is incapacitated; considering 11 October 1993 Decree fixing the modalities of the delivery of medical certificates to presidential candidates; considering 30 November 1993 Decree on the appointment of the members of the National Commission of Centralization of the Electoral College; considering the minutes dated 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 December 1993 of the National Commission on the Centralization of the Election Results and the annexed documents; considering that in Letter No. 147, the minister has informed the Constitutional Court on 10 December 1993 to rule on the proclamation of the results of the 5 December presidential election, in line with Article 100 of the Electoral Code; considering that the document submitted for examination by the court included the minutes of the polling stations; the district and provincial commissions as well as minutes of the National Commission of Centralization, decrees:

Article 1: The results of the 5 December 1993 presidential election throughout the national territory, including

diplomatic and consular missions abroad, are proclaimed—with reserve for possible claims over the elections—as follows:

Registered voters: 484,319; voters: 426, 594; blank or nul ballot papers: 8875; votes cast: 417, 719;

Votes obtained: Omar Bongo: 213,793 votes, that is 51.18 percent; Mba Abessole: 70,747 votes, that is 26.51 percent; Pierre-Louis Agondjo Okawe: 19,961, that is 4.78 percent; Pierre-Claver Maganga-Oussavo: 15,220, that is 3.64 percent; Alexandre Sambat: 10,819, that is 2.59 percent; (Didjob Divungui Didigno): 89,203, that is 2.2 percent; Jean-Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou: 5,768, that is 1.38 percent; (Leon Bouyembi): 7,625, that is 1.83 percent; (Marc Saturnin Nanguema): 3,570, that is 0.86 percent; (Simon Oyenaba): 3,466, that is 0.83 percent; (Adrien Ondo Nguema): 1,842, that is 0.44 percent; Leon Mebiame Mba: 1,583, that is 0.38 percent; (Mogue Sogo Lengunede): 14,113, that is 3.38 percent

Article 2: Candidate Omar Bongo is proclaimed the winner in the first round of the presidential election with 213,793 votes, that is 51.18 percent.

The president of the Republic will be notified of publication of the present decree along with the Speaker of National Assembly, the prime minister, and the minister in charge of territorial administration, local collectives; and decentralization, and published in the official gazette of the Gabonese Republic. [passage omitted]

## Zaire

### Governor Proclaims 'Total Autonomy' of Shaba Province

*AB1312165893 Paris AFP in French 1443 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Lubumbashi, 13 Dec (AFP)—The governor of Shaba Region (former Katanga in southeast Zaire) has proclaimed "the total autonomy of this Zairian province, this was announced today by Lubumbashi Radio and Television Service.

"Katanga proclaims its total autonomy," Provincial Governor Kyungu Wa Kumwanza declared, repeating "total" three times, the radio and television station added. According to the radio station, the proclamation of autonomy was made on 12 December at a rally in the mining town of Kolwezi (300 km west of Lubumbashi).

The governor was accompanied at the rally by Mr. Jean Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, deputy prime minister for defense in the government of Mr. Faustin Birindwa (supported by President Mobutu), and leader of the Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans [UFERI].

Mr. Kyungu, a prominent Katangan figure and UFERI member, claims he has the support of Marshal Mobutu who appointed him as governor. During this rally, he launched virulent attacks on Mr. Birindwa, describing

him as a prime minister just in name and as "little Doctor Faustino" alluding to Mr. Birindwa's doctorate decree in economics obtained at Milan University. In addition, Mr. Birindwa is married to an Italian.

At an earlier rally held on 10 December in Lubumbashi, Mr. Karl- I-Bond, who is a native of Shaba, also criticized the head of the government of which he is a member and raised the issue of "Katanga's autonomy."

The Zairian Government had reacted on 11 December to the statement by its deputy prime minister by issuing

a warning to those who "dream" of proclaiming the autonomy of part of the national territory.

From Lubumbashi, where the AFP correspondent in Zaire was on 11 and 12 December, there has been no reaction to the "tough" statements by Mr. Karl-I-Bond and Mr. Kyungu, which according to various local private sources, mainly targeted UFERI activists.

Moreover, these same sources observe that Katanga has already been enjoying semi-autonomy under the leadership of its governor, whose powers are more like those of a proconsul than a top functionary of the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

## Ethiopia

### Ministerial Level Cooperation Talks Open With Djibouti

*EAI212184293 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Tamirat Layne has said that the closer ties and economic cooperation between Ethiopia and Djibouti will bring the two brotherly peoples tangible benefits. In his speech opening the 5th Ethiopian-Djiboutian Ministerial Consultative Commission at the National Palace today, the prime minister noted that the two countries are closely linked politically, economically, culturally, and historically, and that the border that stands between them is not a dividing fence but a meeting point for their peoples. Negash Mohamed has the details, received from ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY:

[Begin Negash recording] Prime Minister Tamirat Layne said that this meeting was different from any of the previous meetings, in that it was being carried out at a time when the two countries were making efforts to make democratic progress, conflicts were being abolished, peace had become the focus of the entire international community, and joint efforts for security and progress were being made at the end of the Cold War. [passage omitted]

For his part, the Djibouti Prime Minister Hamadou Gourad Barkat said that the joint commission's meeting would further enhance the existing friendship and relationship of the peoples of the two countries, and that his country would do everything possible to enhance this cooperation. Mr. Barkat said that the Djiboutian Government admired Ethiopia's role in the efforts to bring about peace in the Horn of Africa, and noted that his country closely follows Ethiopia's contribution towards alleviating the plight of the brotherly Somali people and ensuring peace and reconciliation. [passage omitted] [end recording].

## Kenya

### Nation Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Independence Day

#### Ugandan, Tanzanian Leaders Arrive

*EAI212140593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Yoweri Museveni of Uganda arrived this afternoon to a red carpet welcome by their host President Daniel arap Moi. [passage omitted]

## Uganda's Museveni Speaks

*EAI212154093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0810 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Speech by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at independence anniversary celebrations in Nairobi on 12 December—live or recorded; in Swahili, English passages published in italics]

[Text] My brother, President arap Moi, my brother Ali Hassan Mwinyi and all of you citizens. First, I wish to apologize to you since my Swahili is not as good as that of President Mwinyi. My Swahili is good enough only to ask for cooked bananas in a hotel. But I have three points. The first is to congratulate all of you and to the president for defending peace for 30 years. We, Ugandans, did not get that luck. We have been beset by crises of every kind—*assassinations, coups d'etat*, civil wars. We have experienced all kinds of upheavals. Due to this, *we have been immunized against trouble because we have been through all types of trouble in Uganda. And we have got good experience in managing and resolving problems.*

Therefore, I wish to congratulate you, the late President Kenyatta and President Moi and all citizens for keeping peace in your country for the last 30 years.

The second point: I wish to remind you that Africa is very backward. Let's not cheat ourselves into believing that we have achieved much progress. For instance, in 1989, there is something economists call GDP—*gross domestic product*. Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania jointly used to have a GDP of \$18.3 billion. Belgium is *one tenth of Uganda in land area. But this Belgium had a GDP of \$179 billion, and the whole of East Africa had GDP of \$18.3 billion.*

*These are figures of 1989. I don't know the situation now. You can clearly see that we are really behind. And we need to work together, and we have the resources, we have the means. As you hear, Belgium is only one tenth of the land area of Uganda. But it had a GDP of \$179 billion, while the whole of East Africa had \$18.3 billion. Even Nigeria had 20 billion dollars. So, if you add East Africa and Nigeria together we cannot make \$40 billion. Now, this is very serious.*

*Finally, the last point, I want all of you to know that we shall learn how to use our resources to the maximum—human, natural and all other resources. Yesterday, we were remembering a wildlife services day. Kenya has made some progress in tourism, for instance, you get about 1 million tourists in a year. But I was telling their excellencies yesterday that Spain, which does not have as much attraction as we have here, in one year gets 51 million tourists. And the amount of money Spain gets from tourism in one year would take Uganda about 100 years to get from coffee.*

So, my brothers, you can see, we have a big task to accomplish. But the remedy to resolve these problems is unity, peace. If there is no peace, we cannot achieve

progress. Another factor is East African cooperation, to facilitate transport for citizens who want to transact trade. In Uganda I have now ordered that visas should be abolished for Preferential Trade Area citizens. With all these issues on visas, immigration, etc., we actually offer an opportunity for people who are not conversant with the economy to damage the economy. An immigration officer is ignorant of economic matters. Those of us who want to see the economy improve, we want more people to come, and in this way we would get more resources. So there are differences between the aims of an immigration officer and our aims which are geared towards economic progress.

So, we recall the Lords Prayer. *We say: Lord, lead us not in temptation. The easiest thing is not leading immigration officers into temptation by over-involving them in business which they don't understand very well.*

With these few words I thank His Excellency President Moi for inviting me here to be with you, and also to see at close range my brothers, the Pokot, who have been stealing cattle from us. I have never had the opportunity to see them at close range. I used to read about them in police reports to the effect that the Pokots have stolen this and that. But also when the Karamoja come to Kenya, they also steal. So it is not the pokot who are involved alone.

I appreciate being with you today, and I am happy that recently President Moi visited us. And I am equally appreciative for the accord which we signed recently—that of East Africa. I believe that we have defined and examined our objectives, and what is left is to attain progress. Thank you very much.

### **Moi Outlines Future Challenges**

*E/1212204293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0908 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at Independence anniversary ceremonies at Nyayo Stadium in Nairobi on 12 December—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Your Excellencies President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda, your excellencies members of the diplomatic corps, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow Kenyans, 30 years ago today, we became a free people. Kenya became an independent sovereign state. That was the culmination of a determined struggle by our people to be free. [passage omitted]

In our own country, for example, about two thirds of our population were born after independence. We are, therefore, a young nation. That would be the basis for inspiration to meet future challenges which I will amplify in the course of my speech. There is no doubt that the future will be challenging. However, as we face it, we should feel encouraged by the result of our development efforts so far.

Moreover, we should feel reasonably confident about the future because the basic economic and social foundation for accelerated development in the years has been established. We have human, social and physical resources for the task. Therefore we should be to make significant progress in the enlargement of national wealth. Another challenge we must face is that of creation of adequate employment opportunities. And perhaps the most fundamental challenge of all is that of building a united nation in which each one of us will have the opportunity to make his best contribution to the nation.

I want to briefly touch on what you must do to ensure that our country's future is not only peaceful, stable and prosperous but also secure. First, let us recognize that there will always be different political challenges in a dynamic society as ours. In the past we have been basically a one-party state. Today we have a multiparty political system which means there is and will always be a ruling party while other parties are in the opposition. This new system requires enlightened leadership by party leaders, tolerance and respect for national institutions [applause]. In particular, each political party must accept and respect the decision of the people and work with the winning party in the national good.

In this regard, I have been disturbed by those political leaders in this country who have been campaigning against their motherland being given financial support by our friends abroad. Equally, it is saddening to note that some individuals have been promoting tribalism as a strategy to enhance or protect their personal or tribal interests. Negative politics of this kind is something Kenyans can ill afford. We accept that the multiparty political system involves competition, but that competition must not be carried out at the expense of people's interests now and in future.

Instead of such negative politics, all leaders whether in politics, religion and other professions should work together towards the promotion of positive thinking and action by our people. The truth of the matter is that our people need peace and food security for their livelihood. Hence, the urgent need to address ourselves to important issues such as job creation, achievement of national food security, elimination of poverty, diversification of our exports through industrialization and very fundamentally, removal of tribalism, nepotism and other anti-national and anti-social practices from our country.

I repeat that this is a task for all of us, not just the government or the ruling party. At this point, I wish to recognize and thank those members of the opposition who have made positive and useful contribution to national development in and outside parliament [applause], and I would like, at this juncture, to thank the Honorable Mzee Jaramogi Odinga and also the Hon. Mwai Kibaki for being present today on this very important occasion [applause]. This occasion is not for just one party. It is a national day for all Kenyans who made contributions from 1963 to date. And all these have been

contributions of all of us regardless of parties. In democracy, it is a question of you agree to disagree but at the same time the (?destiny) is one [applause].

As I have said many times before, we must learn from our experiences and those of others, and if we are willing to learn from those experiences then one vital task we must always work on systematically is peace and national cohesion. And as we do that we must realize that Kenya and, indeed, Africa as a whole is very much on its own and must find its own solutions. This is clear in the face of the fact that the most important items on the agenda of most developed countries are national issues. International issues, especially development assistance to poor countries, appear to be receiving less and less attention. We must, therefore, recognize and accept that the solution to our problems will have to be designed and executed by us.

This is not to say that we do not value the support we get from donors by way of development assistance. I would like to take this opportunity to thank again those who met recently in Paris at the consultative group meeting for Kenya for agreeing on the resumption of support to our country [applause]. That support will help enormously in the short term to strengthen our economy which must be based on accelerated industrialization. However, our aim must be to reduce as rapidly as possible the significance of foreign assistance in the management of our economy in the next few years. With adequate external support, we hope to get out of this foreign assistance dependency syndrome.

In this respect I would like to emphasize that in the next phase of our national development we shall rely a great deal more on private investment. My government will therefore give due attention to the measures needed to promote such investment. In order to accelerate the implementation of this program, I have issued instructions that a meeting involving local and international companies, banks and development agencies be organized in Nairobi to discuss future investment opportunities in Kenya. That meeting should be held immediately. Consequently, a committee consisting of the relevant ministries and representatives of the private sector will soon be established. In view of the importance of the proposed meeting, I shall take keen interest in its preparation. I would also like to express my hope that our development and trading partners will take active part in this exercise.

Before leaving this important subject of investment, let me assure all concerned that my government is fully committed to the implementation of the economic reform outlined in the policy framework paper covering the period up to 1996. The details of these reforms are contained in the seventh national development plan, whose theme is resource mobilization for sustainable development. In effect, the implementation of some of the reforms will have to be speeded up, particularly to exchange controls. The remaining exchange control regulations shall be removed. This policy decision is

intended to reduce administrative red tape, discourage and eliminate corrupt practices and more importantly strengthen investor confidence in the Kenyan economy [applause]. I have therefore today directed the minister for finance to urgently take necessary action on this matter.

Meanwhile an issue that requires immediate redress is that of payment of interim dividends to foreign shareholders by local companies. The current arrangements on this matter would seem to discriminate against foreign shareholders. In order to remove the anomaly, attract and retain foreign investments, I have also today instructed the minister for finance to remove existing variances and harmonize the payment procedures for interim dividends as soon as practicable and, in any case, not later than 1 January 1994 [applause].

Another area of concern to me is that of pricing and marketing of cereals, especially maize. In order to encourage higher production and at the same time guarantee favorable returns to farmers, my government will shortly announce the necessary policy changes on prices and marketing of maize that will reflect the liberalized economic environment.

Let me also take this opportunity to inform our businessmen and foreign investors that while we shall continue to undertake these reforms in a vigorous manner, we do not intend to transform Kenya into a supermarket for foreign goods [applause]. The aim of these reforms is to strengthen our country's economic and social development. I do note that Kenya would not benefit from protection of inefficient industries and other enterprises. At the same time, we do not want to have our promising industries and enterprises collapse because of imports. This is an area which requires very careful planning. I have therefore given instructions to the minister responsible to examine and bring up the matter at the Nairobi meeting on future investment opportunities in Kenya. [passage omitted]

The ongoing constitutional and law reviews form an integral part of the changes being undertaken. These are profound changes whose value and impact to people of this country must be accorded ample time to evaluate, appreciate and adjust accordingly.

While on that subject let me briefly comment on issues that have been raised now and then over the last two years, that a national convention should be held to discuss the manner in which the affairs of this country can be conducted. In my view, this suggestion has been superseded by the existence of an elected parliament in which several political parties and different shades of opinion are represented. Parliament, therefore, is the best forum for such debates [applause]. Let us be honest and frank in the management of the affairs of our country and avoid skirting around the real challenges. I recognize that from time to time there will be need to set up special committees or working parties to examine in



detail certain important issues. In this regard I assure all Kenyans that when such a need arises, I shall act without hesitation.

But let us all recognize and support the National Assembly as the most appropriate body for debate and legislation on national issues [applause]. Ladies and gentlemen, our destiny as a nation and a people is primarily our responsibility. Therefore stronger national unity based on equity, tolerance and reconciliation that no group of people is more important than another is the most appropriate strategy in pursuing our national goals. [passage omitted]

Turning now to our external relations, Kenya's position since independence has not changed. Our foreign policy continues to be guided by the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Kenya has and will continue to be an active member of the OAU, the Commonwealth and the UN, among other organizations. In pursuing the policy of good neighborliness, we recognize that regional peace and political stability can only be realized when neighboring countries are willing to cooperate for the mutual benefit of their people. It is against this background that I, together with my brothers and colleagues whom I had introduced earlier, President Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda both of whom are here with us met recently in Arusha and resolved to renew our cooperation as a basis for creating a bigger economic bloc [applause]. I am grateful to my colleagues for their statesmanship on this matter. I would like to assure them of Kenya's determination to play her part for the success of this renewed East African cooperation [applause]. This newly-found cooperation calls for a unified approach to issues that affect the lives of the peoples of our three countries. We are brothers and sisters and we must partake of our successes and failures as such.

As a first step in that direction, there is need for ministers in charge of finance from the three sister states in future to consult and release their annual budgetary proposals simultaneously as was the case in the past [applause]. This action will definitely point out the areas and the extent of cooperation required.

On South Africa, Kenyans are encouraged by efforts South Africans are making towards the first multi-racial elections in April next year. It is the wish of Kenyans that South Africans give peace a chance after suffering for so long under apartheid. In this regard, I appeal to all South Africans to put the interest of their country first and work towards creating a violent-free society.

Elsewhere in Africa we continue to be concerned about the suffering of the peoples of southern Sudan and Somalia due to political instability. The people in these regions have suffered for too long and should be given a chance to lead peaceful lives like their brothers and sisters in other parts of Africa. Kenya will continue to support efforts to bring peace and understanding in the

eastern Africa region. Because we are neighbors, we are convinced that only when our neighbors enjoy peace can we in turn live in peace. [passage omitted].

### Moi Calls for Unity

EAI212170993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation  
Network in English 1000 GMT 12 Dec 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that multi-party political system requires enlightened leadership by party leaders, tolerance and respect for national institutions. President Moi said each political party must accept the decision of the people and work with the winning party in the national good. The president pointed out that the country cannot afford negative politics where some individuals promote tribalism as a strategy to enhance or protect their personal or tribal interests. President Moi said that although multi-party political system involves competition, it must not be carried out at the expense of people's interest now and in future.

The president noted that Kenyans need to address themselves to such social vices affecting the country such as tribalism, nepotism and other anti-national vices.

President Moi was addressing the nation when he led Kenyans in celebrating the 30th independence anniversary at Nyayo National Stadium. The occasion was also graced by the presence of the visiting Presidents Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

President Moi said that national unity based on equity, tolerance and recognition that no group of people is more important than another is the most appropriate strategy in pursuing national goals. President Moi also said that the government will act firmly on corruption and other acts of lawlessness. The president noted that the current shortage of drugs in public health institutions and the increasing number of road accidents can be attributed directly or indirectly to corruption or negligence. President Moi directed that the officer in charge of the anti-corruption unit use all avenues available to him including the mass media to sensitize the public on the matter.

He said the public must be educated to the possible corrupt practices and spell out the consequences thereto.

Turning to the economy, President Moi pointed out that there is need for the country in the next few years to get out of the foreign assistance dependency syndrome. President Moi said in the next phase of the country's development, there is need to greatly rely on the private investment, both foreign and domestic. He said the government will give due attention to measures needed to promote such investments. President Moi said in order to accelerate the implementation of this program, he has instructed that a meeting involving local and international companies, banks and development agencies be held in Nairobi to discuss future investment

opportunities in Kenya. President Moi assured all those concerned that the government is fully committed to the implementation of the economic reforms outlined in the policy framework paper covering the period up to 1996.

President Moi further stressed that the implementation of some of the reforms, particularly those related to enhance control will have to be speeded up. He said the remaining exchange control regulations shall be removed, adding that this is intended to reduce administrative red tape, eliminate corruption and to strengthen investor confidence in the Kenyan economy.

President Moi also announced that the government will shortly announce policy changes on prices and marketing of maize that will reflect the liberalized economic environment. President Moi said that while the country undertakes these reforms in a vigorous manner, there is no intention to transform Kenya into a supermarket of foreign goods. The president said that the country's promising industries and enterprises must not be allowed to collapse because of imports. He also said that the issue of payment of interim dividends to foreign shareholders by local companies requires immediate redress saying that the current arrangements seem to discriminate against foreign shareholders.

President Moi said that in order to attract and retain foreign investments, he instructed the minister for finance to remove existing variances and harmonize the payment procedures for interim dividends as soon as practicable and not later than 1 July 1994.

President Moi said without political stability, steady economic progress is impossible to achieve. He also pointed out that economic stagnation would contribute to political and social instability. He, therefore, noted that the task of transforming the economy into an industrial one must remain the responsibility of all Kenyans.

On the issue of the national convention which has been raised on a number of occasions for the last two years, President Moi said that such a convention has been superseded by the existence of an elected parliament.

President Moi called for honesty and frankness in the management of the affairs of the country and avoid skirting around the real challenges.

President Moi said that in future the country's political, religious and community leaders will be judged on the basis of their contribution to the promotion of national unity and development.

On regional cooperation, President Moi assured President Mwinyi and President Museveni that Kenya is determined to play her part for the success of the renewed East African cooperation. He said the newly found cooperation calls for a unified approach to issues that affect the lives of the people of the three countries. He said there is need for ministers of finance of the three

sister states in future to consult and release their annual budgetary proposals simultaneously as the case was in the past.

During the occasion, President Moi honored President Mwinyi of Tanzania and President Museveni of Uganda with Chief of the Golden Heart, CGH. In his brief speech, President Mwinyi congratulated President Moi and all Kenyans for achievements they have made since the attainment of independence. President Mwinyi pointed out that the most important aspect a country should be proud of is its stability and unity of her people.

President Museveni of Uganda emphasized the need for the three sister countries of East Africa to work together for the sake of strengthening the economies of the region. President Museveni noted that Africa continued to remain poor but added that with cooperation and full utilization of available resources, the situation could improve.

Present during the occasion were the vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, several cabinet ministers, head of public service and secretary to the cabinet, Prof. Philip Mbiti, the CGS [Chief of the General Staff], General Mahmoud Mohamed, the chairman of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, Mr. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, the chairman of Democratic Party of Kenya, Mr. Mwai Kibaki and the Nairobi Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Francis Lekolool.

### **President Moi Leaves for Kuwait**

*EAI312163493 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0600 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi left Nairobi this morning for a three-day official visit to Kuwait. The plane carrying President Moi and his delegation left Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly after 0800. [passage omitted]

### **Somalia**

#### **Clandestine Radio Reports Howe Admits Failure of UNOSOM**

*EAI012201093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] Jonathan Howe, envoy to Somalia for the criminal Butrus-Butrus Ghali, has for the first time admitted that it is not necessary for UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] troops to remain in Somalia.

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the first anniversary of the UN troops' arrival in Somalia, Jonathan Howe said that they had failed in their operations and that most of the Somali people did not welcome UNOSOM troops. Howe also said that the Somali people hated the UNOSOM troops because of the confrontations between



the two sides. Howe stated: We should withdraw our troops from Somalia, given that there is no work being done to rehabilitate the needy and protect relief aid—and there is no other reason for our continued stay.

#### **Aidid Spokesman Reviews Addis Ababa Talks, Resolutions**

*EAI312211593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance [SNA] today said that the resolutions the Somali people expected from the consultations of the Somali organizations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, had not materialized. He went on to say that the 16-member joint committee representing all the Somali organizations submitted proposals which could have led to peace and reconciliation for the Somali people, but regrettably just four members representing organizations opposed to the unity and togetherness of the Somali people rejected the proposals. The spokesman added that the whole world and the Somali people witnessing the meetings were convinced that the above-mentioned four members did not want the Somali people to recover from the problems they had encountered or to live together in peace, unity, equality and progress.

The SNA spokesman concluded by saying: Once it becomes clear that these individuals do not want unity and reconciliation for the Somali people, but want to instigate clashes and a new crisis, then the Somali people, wherever they live in the country, are strongly warned to remain vigilant against whatever can bring about enmity among them, given that the search is on for lasting unity and peace under which the Somali people can generally live together.

#### **Ali Mahdi Receives UN Special Envoy, Delivers Briefing**

*EAI312213393 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Republic of Somalia and senior representative of the Somali Salvation Alliance [SSA] uniting the 12 political organizations of the country, this afternoon received Admiral Jonathan Howe, the UN secretary general's special envoy, at the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] divisional office in Mogadishu's Abdal-Aziz district. Also present during the ceremony were the leaders of the SSA member organizations.

Ali Mahdi Mohamed made welcoming remarks and delivered a briefing. He reported on the situation in the country and the role UNOSOM had performed in ending starvation, ensuring peace, establishing district and regional councils, and reconciling the Somali people. He stressed the need to strengthen cooperation between UNOSOM and the SSA, saying the work UNOSOM had done while in the country should be corrected. The

president said: Even though UNOSOM has done a lot, it cannot be said that everything it has done is 100 percent right.

Referring to the establishment of district and regional councils, President Ali Mahdi Mohamed said that the work was proceeding according to plan in implementation of the Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, agreement of 27 March this year.

He stressed that every conference to discuss Somali affairs should be held in this country and that the United Nations should help. He reported on the current meeting of SSA leaders at the Lafwen Hotel in Mogadishu. In conclusion, he thanked Adml. Howe and his operatives for what they were doing to foster closer relations among the Somali people and to bring about the rebirth of the Somali nation.

Speaking on the occasion, Adml. Jonathan Howe firstly expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded and called for understanding among the Somali people so as to resolve long-standing disputes. The admiral reported on UNOSOM's work in the country during its period of stay. He noted the indispensability of establishing the Provisional National Council and spoke in general terms on the implementation of 27 March 93 Addis Ababa agreement. [passage omitted]

### **Tanzania**

#### **Government Denies Establishing Ties With Israel, S. Africa**

*EAI212133093 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] The government has said that it has not established diplomatic relations with South Africa and Israel. The minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Joseph Rwegasira, said that Tanzania would consider establishing diplomatic relations with South Africa after the formation of a nonracial government in the wake of the multiracial elections to be held on 27 April next year.

Clarifying the issue today in Dar es Salaam, Rwegasira denied reports that Tanzania had already established diplomatic relations with South Africa following the sending of an official to that country from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ambassador (Amin Pungwe). The minister said that Ambassador (Pungwe) was sent to South Africa to watch closely the restoration of democracy in that country. Rwegasira also said that Tanzania had no diplomatic relations with Israel because of fundamental issues which continued to be discussed by the Government of Israel and the PLO.

## Uganda

### Official Says Sudanese Planes Dropped Bombs in North

*AB1312210793 Paris AFP in English 1851 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Kampala, Dec 13 (AFP)—Sudanese high-flying warplanes, believed to be Antonov bombers, bombed northern Uganda last Thursday [9 December], Ugandan deputy local government minister Steven Chebrot charged here on Monday.

Chebrot, who is also responsible for refugees, told AFP that the planes dropped their bombs on Kerwa and Migiro villages in the northwestern Arua district close to the Sudanese border. There were no injuries as the bombs, which left craters 10 metres (yards) wide, fell in an uninhabited area, Chebrot said.

The bombs appeared to have been aimed at John Garang's faction of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), whose forces have often taken refuge in the area close to the Uganda border.

The Ugandan government has not yet officially issued a statement about the incident, but a government team is expected to visit the area on Tuesday or Wednesday to assess the situation.

Since 1987, the northwestern Ugandan districts of Moyo and Arua have been targets of perennial bombing by Sudanese fighter planes. Military sources told AFP on Monday that the bombing indicates the beginning of a

new military offensive by Sudanese government forces against SPLA rebels, who have been weakened by factional rifts and conflicts.

Attempts at dialogue have so far failed to end the 10-year Sudanese conflict, which has forced at least 200,000 southern Sudanese to flee into northern Uganda.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) officials here said Monday that the stream of refugees from southern Sudan into northwestern Uganda has continued at the rate of 1,500 per week, since an earlier influx which started last August and ended in September forced in some 60,000 people.

But since the earlier incidents relations between the two countries have considerably improved after Sudanese authorities agreed to compensate the lives and property lost in the previous bombings which killed at least five people.

The SPLA rebels have been fighting Khartoum since 1983 to end domination of the mainly Christian and animist south by the Moslem north.

### Museveni Returns From Kenyan Independence Celebrations

*EA1212212693 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] President Museveni returned home from Kenya this evening. He was met on arrival at Entebbe International Airport by senior government and security officials.

**Newspaper Reports ANC Plans for 'Massive Infiltration'**

MB1312174693 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English  
13 Dec 93 pp 1,3

[By Kaizer Nyatumba, political correspondent]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has planned massive infiltration of its opponents' organisations and a nationwide surveillance of its own members—including people sitting on its National Executive Committee (NEC)—in an effort to contain any possible threat to the transitional process, according to top-secret documents in *THE STAR*'s possession.

The documents, drawn up by the organisation's Department of Intelligence and Security (DIS)—commonly known as NAT or Mbokodo [grindstone]—at a secret meeting in Broederstroom from August 23 to 25, also reveal the ANC's grave concern about violence and the threat posed by the right wing to the democratisation process, and detail DIS's strategy to deal with them. Among groups targeted for infiltration are the SAP [South African Police], the public service, the present SADF [South African Defense Force] and all hostels throughout the country.

But both ANC and DIS sources yesterday vigorously denied they were planning "a Boerderbond [secret Afrikaner Brotherhood]-style bid to take control of key organs of the State after the April elections", as reported in a Sunday newspaper. The ANC, said the sources, was concerned more about protecting the transitional process than about power for itself.

Part of the strategy involves strengthening the hands of Government and National Party [NP] negotiators so that they could take conservatives within the Cabinet and the NP caucus along with them in the transitional process.

The startling strategy, mapped out following ANC President Nelson Mandela's concerns about threats to the process and the ANC itself, encompasses efforts to strengthen the moderate faction within the NP and State security forces. It also includes winning over rightwingers—including Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom party—to the process, making overtures to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and infiltrating all hostels in the country.

"Our commitment to defend the peace process must be total and unequivocal," says a DIS document *THE STAR* possesses.

According to reliable DIS sources, the Broederstroom meeting, attended by Mandela and other top ANC leaders, concluded, among other things, that:

—President de Klerk and his negotiators had to be strengthened so that they could "contain the dissidents among them and prevail over them on matters regarding the democratisation process".

—The "democratic centre"—comprising the ANC and the Government—should be strengthened during the transitional process. "It must be strong and we must not allow it to break because, if it breaks the process collapses," said a DIS source.

—Some statements by various ANC leaders, including stinging personal attacks on De Klerk, were "incompatible with the process of democratisation". It was decided that the ANC, according to the DIS source, had to realise that there were "real and actual fears among whites and blacks about the dominance of the ANC in government".

While De Klerk should not "be spared" in the run-up to the April 27 election, he should also not "be bashed irresponsibly".

"We said these fears cannot be separated from the anxieties and fears of our own people about the (possible) failure of the process. The process must not fail because if that should happen, then the country goes into an abyss" said the source.

—DIS should infiltrate every hostel, and be present in every room in every hostel, to prevent any destabilising attacks which could be planned in the run-up to the election.

The Goldstone Commission would have to be used as much as possible to expose plans to foment violence, even though DIS delegates charged that it was difficult to work with the commission "as it appeared to be against the ANC".

The organisation's old policy of "blanket nationalisation" was no longer acceptable, although a formula would have to be found to effect redistribution, address the economic imbalances among whites and blacks, and create political and economic stability.

A national security council made up of Mandela, secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, DIS head Joe Nhlanhla and his deputy Alfred Nzo was established at the meeting.

In his keynote address at the meeting, Mandela complained about the infiltration of the ANC "at the very top level" and urged NAT to "have a record of every member of the NEC and be able, where we suspect, to monitor movements of individuals".

**ANC Denies Infiltration Plans**

MB1312184193 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English 13 Dec 93 p 2

[By Ingrid Salgado]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has denied allegations made in a Sunday newspaper that its national intelligence and security wing, known as NAT, was to infiltrate political groups and seize control of key state organs. The question of seizure was out of the question

and the issue was rather that state organs needed to be transformed in order to become accountable to a democratic government and SA's [South Africa's] people, ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said yesterday.

According to the report, which likened NAT to the Broederbond [secret Afrikaner Brotherhood] the ANC was to take control of state security agencies after elections next year, infiltrate the right wing and TEC sub-councils, influence the Goldstone commission, "handle" disloyal members and use Popcru [Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union] to recruit black police officers, among other things. This was to be achieved through three phases of a five-year plan that had been developed at a Broederstroom meeting in August.

Mamoepa said there was no need for the ANC to infiltrate the TEC as "we have an opportunity to be part of it". He rejected the suggestion that likened NAT to the Broederbond. "The Broederbond is a secret political organisation that sought to Afrikanerise society to the advantage of the Afrikaner.

"Our NAT is not a political organisation: its task is to give security to leaders, members, supporters, equipment and information of the ANC," he said. Meanwhile, Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Suzanne Vos said it was "well known" that NAT had been trying to break Inkatha and win the support of King Goodwill Zwelithini, as was claimed in the report.

### **Police Suspect Right Wing in Attack on Blacks in West Rand**

*MB1412080293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 14 Dec 93*

[Text] The police suspect that white right-wingers were responsible for the attack early yesterday morning on black occupants of two cars traveling on the Randfontein-Ventersdorp road. The attack claimed the lives of 11-year-old Patrick Gasene and 12-year-old Teboho Makhuzo of Meadowlands, Soweto, who was a student at the Peninsula Technikon in the Cape. Both died on the scene. A third man, 25-year-old Mr. Theo Solly More was latter identified by his family at the Paardekraal Hospital where he had died after being admitted with a head wound. The police said arrests were imminent.

Four people were wounded when the gang of five men in camouflage uniforms, and led by a tall blond man dressed in black, forced black occupants from their cars before gunning them down. The divisional head of the crime prevention and the investigation branch, Lieutenant General Johan le Roux, said a reward of up to 200,000 rands was being offered for information leading to an arrest.

The government and the ANC [African National Congress] have both expressed shock and outrage at the attack. The National Party described the incident as inhuman and barbaric, and said no political aims could serve as an excuse for such cruelty. The ANC called on

South Africans to stand up against what it termed senseless racial violence, and warned that those who fostered racial violence would have a lot to answer for.

### **Minister Condemns Attack**

*MB1312155893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1524 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 13 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel on Monday condemned what appeared to be a racially motivated attack by whites in the west Rand which left two black people dead and five wounded. "This type of racially motivated attack is cause for great concern and must be condemned in the strongest possible terms.

"It is indicative of unacceptably high levels of intolerance whether racial or political which must be urgently addressed across the political spectrum if such barbarism is to be effectively combated," Mr Kriel said

West Rand police said a group of white men driving a yellow bakkie [pick-up truck] and a white or silver Mercedes Benz forced two vehicles with black occupants off the road at the Rodora intersection on the Randfontein/Ventersdorp road soon after midnight on Monday.

The incident left two people, including an 11-year-old boy dead and five others wounded.

### **Azapo Views Killings**

*MB1412091593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2159 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 13 SAPA—The white rightwing's activities serve to strengthen President F. W. de Klerk's hand in negotiations as he can always hold them up as a scarecrow if his interests and demands are not met, according to Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] spokesman Gomolemo Mokae.

In a statement reacting to the killing of two black motorists in Randfontein on Monday by a group of white men, Dr Mokae said the callous attack should be seen as the other side of Mr de Klerk. He said until black people and their organisations take seriously the mutually self-serving relations between the government and the right wing their misery would continue.

### **DP Leader Notes 'Sadistic Brutality'**

*MB1412091693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2117 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 13 SAPA—The sadistic brutality of the horrible murders on the Randfontein-Ventersdorp road early on Monday was as deeply shocking as anything that had happened in South Africa during all the conflict of recent years, Democratic Party leader Dr Zach de Beer, said on Monday. "The sadistic brutality of the acts performed makes this event particularly ghastly. In the end, the worst feature is that this appears to have



been a completely unprovoked murder of innocent people with no other motive than racism," he said in a statement.

All South Africans would wish to call the police to do everything possible to bring the criminals to book as soon as possible and it was hoped the police would receive the co-operation and support of the whole population.

#### **AVF Condemns Incident**

*MB1412091893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0713 GMT 14 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 14 SAPA—The AVF [Afrikaner National Front] on Tuesday issued a strong condemnation of Monday's alleged racial killing in Randfontein, saying the attack was disgusting and barbarous.

Noting his organisation's condemnation of attacks on white schoolchildren, churchgoers and farmers, Afrikaner Volksfront spokesman S. Maninger said: "We are equally outraged at this attack."

"This level of barbarism...Is not only disgusting but also reminds (one) strongly of the level of barbarism utilised by the ANC's [African National Congress] 'people's courts'." Three people, including an 11-year-old child, were killed after being forced from their vehicle allegedly by whites near the west Rand town of Randfontein before dawn on Monday. One of the survivors of the attack had an ear cut off by the killers.

"The fact that our opponents practise similar acts of barbarism does not justify the discarding of Christian values on the part of the people who may see themselves as acting in retaliation," said Mr Maninger.

"Perhaps the lesson in this case is that the time to find solutions is limited, that emotions are high and there is an urgency to finding an all-inclusive civilised political settlement."

#### **Bisho Supreme Court Acquits Ciskei Military Ruler**

*MB1312161893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Bisho Dec 13 SAPA—Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo was on Monday acquitted of murdering the homeland's former chief of security forces, Maj-Gen Charles Sebe, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports. The Bisho Supreme Court also acquitted Brig Gqozo's co-accused, Sergeant-Major Tozamile Veliti.

Mr Justice William Heath said in passing judgment that the state had not been able to prove the guilt of the accused beyond all doubt. Gen Sebe was shot dead by Ciskeian soldiers in 1991 after he allegedly plotted to overthrow Ciskei's military government.

#### **ANC Critical of Acquittal**

*MB1412074593 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] said the acquittal of Brigadier Oupa Gqozo and Sergeant-Major Tozamile Veliti on a charge of murder on General-Major Charles Sebe leaves serious doubts about the judicial system in the Ciskei.

The organization said the police once again proved lack of evidence which would have enabled the court to convict General-Major Sebe's murderers as in so many cases where violence had been involved. According to the ANC, this was one of the main reasons for the lack of confidence in the police force. The ANC said justice will never be the winner in the eyes of the population until the guilty parties are prosecuted, and the verdict also underlines the need for reincorporating the homelands into South Africa.

#### **ANC Wants 5-Year Wealth Tax To Fund Projects**

*MB1312100593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] wants to fund its reconstruction and development program through a temporary wealth tax and a reconstruction bond market locally and internationally. A report in THE NATAL MERCURY newspaper says the temporary wealth tax as proposed would affect only higher income groups and would be effective for five years. Details of the proposal emerged in a fifth draft document of the alliance's reconstruction program discussed at a summit at the weekend by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], the South African National Civics Organization and the National Education Coordinating Committee.

#### **NP Opposes Proposed Tax**

*MB1312161993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: NP Federal Council, office director media "Statement by the National Party, NP, in reaction to the ANC's 5 year wealth tax plan"]

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] proposed wealth tax is a pure socialist policy which spells disaster. Overtaxing hard working and productive people has proved to be a dramatic failure in all other countries which experimented with this system.

The ANC's strategy to attempt to make the wealth tax more appealing by labelling it as "temporary" is nothing but a smoke screen to hide the introduction of a socialist economic policy.

The National Party believes that development programmes should be high on the new government's agenda. We believe however, that it should be done by a proper allocation of the government's normal tax

resources. In this process the private sector should also be involved because the National Party is of the opinion that the private sector's approach to productivity is vital to the success of this program.

The ANC's proposal is dangerous and undermines productivities and industriousness and is further proof that they are trapped in the socialist way of thinking, whatever they may say to the contrary.

Date: 13 December 1993

Enquiries: Danie du Plessis

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### **Mandela Comments on Winnie Mandela's Eligibility for Parliament**

*MB1412101793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 14 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 14 SAPA—Winnie Mandela's eligibility to stand for parliament will depend on whether the assault charge on which she was convicted last year was "politically motivated" or not. African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela said on Tuesday.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Oslo where he and President F. W. de Klerk shared the Nobel Peace Prize, Mr Mandela was asked if his estranged wife would be eligible for parliament now that she had been elected as head of the ANC Women's League. "In this country, anyone who has been convicted on a political offence is eligible for election. We have to analyse each case and decide whether it is political or not," said Mr Mandela.

Winnie Mandela's election last week as women's league president automatically gives her a seat on the ANC's national executive committee.

Condemning Monday's apparently racially-motivated killing of two blacks by whites on the west Rand, Mr Mandela repeated his view that violence would end only with democratic government. He accused the government of being a lame duck because it had been unable to arrest people for such crimes for the past four or five years.

"We have a government which lacks decision, which has no will to maintain law and order. These atrocities will only come to an end when there is a democratic government in this country."

The Transitional Executive Council, which Mr Mandela described as the starting point of democracy, still lacked the necessary resources to end the violence. "Only a democratic government will do so."

Mr Mandela rejected suggestions that the ANC had lost support. "The African National Congress is close to grass roots. That is why we have had such momentous meetings in the people's forums where we don't speak to

people. The people tell us what their grievances are. That is one of the most effective ways of staying close to grass roots."

He said the ANC would continue talking to the Freedom Alliance, but the elections would go ahead with or without the alliance.

### **Freedom Alliance Statement Views Negotiating Process**

*MB1312182193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 13 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance believes there are elements in the government and the African National Congress [ANC] intent on preventing an all-inclusive political settlement for South Africa. In a long statement on Monday the alliance's executive committee said it regarded the setting of preconditions by the government and the ANC for the Freedom Alliance as unreasonable as such preconditions had not been required of any other organisation in the negotiating process. "The question has to be asked whether the SA Government and the ANC sincerely want an all-inclusive settlement, with the full participation of the Freedom Alliance or not," the FA said.

According to the alliance, it was both inappropriate and improper for any political party or organisation to demand or endeavour to prescribe to other independent organisations on how they should act and what they should do.

"The FA believes that there are certain elements within both the SA Government and the ANC who are intent on preventing such an all-inclusive settlement from being achieved, as they are wedded to the processes and structures inherent in the World Trade Centre process and are not prepared to deviate from those agreements."

According to the alliance those who set new preconditions were actually acting in bad faith, delaying the negotiations process while simultaneously unduly hastening the passing of the constitutional draft by Parliament. The alliance appealed to the government and the ANC to approach the matter with a view to producing a genuine, all-inclusive settlement without preconditions.

In a second statement the alliance leaders reiterated their commitment to an all-inclusive constitutional settlement to assure long lasting peace and democracy in southern Africa, and to achieve such a settlement through peaceful negotiations by exploring all possible avenues. It said the powers, functions and boundaries of provinces and related matters would have to ensure the autonomy of the provinces.

The case of Bophuthatswana's constitution and its constitutional position was to receive special attention.

The organisation also insisted on a two ballot paper voting system for the the national and provincial elections respectively, while only South African citizens should be entitled to vote in the elections.

The Afrikaner volkstaat [people's state] concept remained alive with the realisation of the right to self-determination of the Afrikaner, the alliance said.

#### **Text of 'Statement'**

*MB1412070293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2310  
GMT 13 Dec 93*

["Statement" by the Executive Committee of the Freedom Alliance after a meeting in Pretoria on 12 Decemeber 1993, on the SAPA PR wire service]

[Text] The Freedom Alliance [FA] regards the setting of preconditions between the FA, the SA [South African] Government and the ANC [African National Congress] as unreasonable, because such preconditions have not been required of any other organisation in the negotiating process.

The question has to be asked whether the SA Government and the ANC sincerely want an all-inclusive settlement, with the full participation of the Freedom Alliance or not. It is both inappropriate and improper for any political party/organisation to demand of or endeavour to prescribe to other independent parties/organisations on how they should act, what they should commit themselves to or what to participate in.

The FA believes that there are certain elements within both the SA Government and the ANC who are intent on preventing such an all-inclusive settlement from being achieved, as they are wedded to the processes and structures inherent in the World Trade Centre process and are not prepared to deviate from those agreements.

The FA points out that no party or organisation in the World Trade Centre process was, ever asked to submit itself as demanded by the ANC to the preconditions that are being required of the FA—namely that it commit itself to the transitional process and agree to participate in elections, without being aware of the outcome of negotiations.

The World Trade Centre negotiations resolved in terms of Resolution No 7 to negotiate various agreements which would, at the conclusion of the negotiations be assessed and examined as a final package of laws. This was specifically agreed upon on 30th May 1993 to accommodate the fears and reservations of the many parties who were opposed to the manner in which the process was being misused even at that time. The FA claims this right as contained in Resolution 7 in its negotiation with the SA Government and the ANC.

The FA believes this to be a reasonable and fair request, bearing in mind that its members cannot be expected to make binding and legal commitments in advance,

without these being ratified and approved in the case of Bophuthatswana, for example, by its parliament.

The type of preconditions being demanded of the FA are not only unreasonable but unnecessary. The bona-fides of the Freedom Alliance have already been clearly established and proven in extensive bilaterals and agreements with the SA Government. The FA's commitment to a negotiated political solution is a matter of public record. The imposition of these preconditions has clearly resulted in more than a week of valuable negotiating time being wasted. This is not of the FA's doing.

Those who put new preconditions are actually acting in bad faith, delaying the negotiations process while simultaneously unduly hastening the passing of the constitutional draft by parliament.

We believe that successful negotiations require that there be no preconditions, and that the parties involved enter into them with completely open minds. For our part we have never laid down a single condition. We say that if there is a genuine concern that agreements should be inclusive, then all of us should be prepared to move heaven and earth to achieve this.

The areas in which the Freedom Alliance has difficulties with the new constitution are well known. We believe solutions can be found. We are ready to take the process forward, and southern Africans from across the political spectrum demand that all of us involved in the process, do so as a matter of urgency.

In the critical times in which southern Africa finds itself we believe that it is incumbent upon all of us to display statesmanship which will lead to a resolution of the impasse. We are therefore urgently appealing to the SA Government and the African National Congress to approach the matter with a view to producing a genuine, all-inclusive settlement without preconditions, which will allow all political organisations to play a willing and constructive role in the creation of a new and lasting dispensation.

On this basis we should move forward without delay and with the interests of all South Africans uppermost in our minds, in order for agreements reached to be accommodated in the parliamentary process.

#### **AVF Warns TEC's 'Aggressive Attitude' Leads to Conflict**

*MB1312122693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158  
GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 13 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council's [TEC] aggressive attitude and powers were cause for concern and had brought South Africa a step closer to conflict, the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] warned on Monday.

A statement issued by AVF spokesman Stephen Manger said the AVF fully supported the Zulu government's rejection of the council's authority. It was



abvious from the council's actions that it was intimidating the public before the April 27 election, and through its strong-arm tactics was trying to enhance the "winner perception" of the African National Congress to the disadvantage of all other parties.

What amazed the AVF was the government's apparent ignorance of the council's powers. "Does the government not know what it has negotiated? The TEC bill was quite clear about its powers and we have warned repeatedly about the implications thereof," the AVF said.

### **Radio Pretoria Calls on Boer Commando for Security**

*MB1312195893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Pretoria Dec 13 SAPA—Radio Pretoria on Monday called on Boer Commando members to report to the station's broadcast centre at Donkerhoek to provide security at the premises. Station announcer Anita Armandt appealed to all commando members in a 20km radius to report to the station and those beyond this distance to be on standby.

The call was issued as the government was conducting negotiations on the future of the station, which is broadcasting without permission and without a broadcast licence, with the station's management, headed by Ds [Dominee] Mossie van den Berg.

No government action was taken on Monday against the station and the station's regular programmes, devoted to the Day of the Vow on December 16, continued on Monday night.

The station called on supporters to bring along walkie-talkies and horses to conduct mounted patrols.

Earlier, Postmaster-General Ters Oosthuizen said the future of Radio Pretoria was an exceptional case which must be decided at government level. Mr Oosthuizen said Post and Telecommunications employees had been sent to seal the transmitter last Friday as the station had been broadcasting without a licence since the beginning of the month. But they had been refused entry to the Donkerhoek site east of Pretoria.

Mr Oosthuizen said the normal procedures for such cases had been followed without success and the government would now have to take a decision on the matter.

### **Boer Republic Cabinet Includes CP, AVF Members**

*MB1112051193 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 3 Dec 93 pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed report: "People's Republic III"]

[Excerpts] Plans for the establishment of an Afrikaner People's Republic in those cities, towns, and districts countrywide, where the people have indicated in surveys that they want to be part of a People's Republic, is already far advanced. The People's Republic will be

established in opposition to the communist/atheistic government of national unity agreed to at secret summits between Mr. De Klerk and Mr. Mandela. The People's Republic will be aimed at peacefully restoring and assuring the freedom of the Afrikaner Boer nation and other patriots. The Executive Council of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front—AVF], which is acting as the Boer republic's transitional cabinet, has already been elected.

The Boer cabinet will be led by Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, leader of the CP [Conservative Party] and the AVF; Dr. Willie Snyman, deputy CP leader; Mr. Jan Hoon, Cape CP leader; Mr. Dries Bruwer, Transvaal Agricultural Union president; Mr. Jurg Prinsloo, MP; Professor Ben van den Berg; Dr. Wally Grant, chairman of the Iron and Steel Labor Union; Mr. Cor de Jager, president of the Mineworkers Union; Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader; Commander Douw Steyn, AVF National Security Chief; and Mr. Fanie van der Westhuizen, Pretoria businessman.

Dr. Hartzenberg and other Volksfront leaders are taking the responsible route at present, through parliamentary debates, continuing negotiations with the NP [National Party] government and with the state president, to state clearly that the Afrikaner people will not be satisfied with the selling of their freedom to dark forces. The leaders of the Afrikaner people are unanimous in their view that the Afrikaner nation has a right to determine its own future in its own sovereign People's Republic. The Afrikaner nation has always declared itself willing to cooperate with other races in South Africa—on a confederal basis. [passage omitted]

The Boer cabinet has already instructed the nation to participate in a referendum to determine whether they want to be part of a People's Republic or part of Mr. Mandela's communist Azania. Thus far, not a single city or district questioned on the issue has refused incorporation into the Afrikaner people's state. The referendum, being carried out countrywide at present, will eventually determine the borders of the People's Republic. [passage omitted]

The Boer cabinet wants self-determination for the Afrikaner nation to be peacefully achieved. However, the Afrikaner nation and other patriots are warned daily to be militarily prepared to protect their freedom. [passage omitted]

### **CP Member Sees No Chance for Free, Fair Elections**

*MB1312195193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Parliament December 13 SAPA—There was no chance that the April 27 election would be free and fair, and South Africa was staring disaster in the face, Mr Fanie Jacobs (CP [Conservative Party] Losberg) said on Monday. Speaking in debate on the electoral bill, he said that if election methods looked like they did at the

moment, he would not like to see what they were like on the 26th and 27th of April, 14 days after the anniversary of Chris Hani's death.

The Kempton Park negotiators had not realised that South Africa would stand in the shadow of the commemoration of the former SACP [South African Communist Party] General Secretary's death, and that the "whole election process will take place against this background".

In the Angolan elections there had been widespread harassment, intimidation and even murder of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] supporters.

"We have already got this in South Africa. There's no need to predict it," he said. The international community wanted to get rid of South Africa in the same way that they wanted to get rid of their problems with Angola.

He said that Clause 15 of the bill would mean that "people from Uganda and Zimbabwe" would qualify to vote in the election if they had someone prepared to sign an affidavit that they had lived in South Africa for five years.

The NP [National Party] would go home today not even ashamed of what they had done to South Africa. "The time will come when future generations judge you in a way that will make your children ashamed of you," he said.

#### **Gqozo Says Ciskei Will Participate in Elections**

*MB1012195693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] Bisho Dec 10 SAPA—Ciskei military leader Brig Oupa Gqozo says his homeland, a member of the Freedom Alliance, will fight next year's election. Speaking at a police passing out parade in Bisho on Friday, Brig Gqozo said: "We will fight the elections, left, right and centre, because not doing so will be a failure to provide the South African electorate with an alternative to the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance and its front surrogates and apologists.

"I am certain there are still decent and self-respecting South Africans out there who would rather die or leave the country than be saddled and yoked with a socialist, Marxist unitary government for the next 40 years, just like the notorious National Party."

Brig Gqozo said his homeland would also participate in the transitional process. "Ways and means, and particularly conditions of participation of ourselves and other members of the Freedom Alliance, will have to be found. "Even if we do not support the Transitional Executive Council, the Ciskei claims its right to participate in any discussions which directly and indirectly affect the Ciskei."

On the homeland's police force, he said policemen should be trained to deal with community problems practically. "For the police to earn a professional status, they must also reflect a genuine concern for the public they serve and a dedication to humanity through compassion and sacrifice."

Brig Gqozo is involved in two court cases. He is charged with the murder of Charles Sebe, and is the respondent in a trial determining the validity of an indemnity for security force members involved in last year's "Bisho massacre" which left 29 ANC supporters dead and nearly 400 injured.

#### **National Party Caucus Produces Election Plan**

*MB1412101893 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 12 Dec 93 p 2*

[Report by Karin Brynard]

[Text] A spirit of dejection among National Party [NP] MPs vanished quite noticeably, thanks to an election plan titled: Winning the election on April 27 [title in English], which the party's British advertisement consultant came up with during Thursday's caucus meeting.

It has been compiled by Timothy Bell, who reckons it is within the NP's reach to be able to recruit the approximately 30 percent of identified "uncertain" white and black voters within the next five months.

The idea is that when the NP gets into the ring early next year, it will have to fight to emerge from the battle as the winner. The party's strategy is to strongly build its election battle around the person of Mr. de Klerk with the message that the NP is the only alternative to an ANC [African National Congress] government.

Election fever has not only suddenly reached fever pitch in the NP, but also among other political parties in Parliament.

The Democratic Party this week officially launched its election campaign.

The Conservative Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party have also started shaking their feathers in readiness—although there is as yet no clear indication from both whether they will participate in the election or not.

The IFP's parliamentary caucus, however, decided on Wednesday to advise the party's central committee that the IFP should take part in the election. MPs have made it clear that the IFP must either take part or resort to violence, and if not, it will die a natural death. They prefer to take part in the election and in so doing will prevent Natal from falling into ANC hands.

On Thursday's NP caucus meeting a promotion video was shown to caucus members with the underlying message that they can win the election. The meeting was held against a background of strong criticism from its

own members who contended that the party was not as yet projecting a new image outward.

Several MPs say the NP is not yet sensitive enough for a "politically correct" election since the party still has the image of a white, male dominated political party. The elementary nomination lists—to be submitted in all four provinces this week—still reflect too few black, colored and female candidates, it has been alleged.

President de Klerk will this week, after his return from Oslo where he received the Nobel Prize, announce the party's election strategy to the media.

Mr. Ken Andrew, chief planner of the Democratic Party's election strategy, announced his party's strategy on Thursday. The DP will revolve its campaign around the fact that it has to be sent back to Parliament to see to it that the rewriting of the constitution is done properly. "Write it properly", will be the DP's slogan.

#### **Minister Says 90 Percent of Voters Eligible for Poll**

*MB1312152693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Parliament Dec 13 SAPA—The electoral bill would be instrumental in building a new South Africa on the principles of true democracy, freedom and justice, the minister of home affairs, Mr Danie Schutte, said on Monday. Introducing the second reading debate on the bill, he said it would also help ensure prosperity and stability for all.

He wished to emphasize that it was not only the product of the World Trade Centre negotiations—"much effort has gone into extensive consultations with also those parties who were not present at Kempton Park". Many of their fears and aspirations had, as a result, been dealt with adequately in the bill.

On the one hand it was a technical document and on the other contained significant political aspirations enhancing important principles essential for a free and fair election. These included the secrecy of the poll, protection of voters and voting material, equal treatment of all parties and curbing of violence and intimidation.

Mr Schutte said the bill was important to the constitution and it was "quite possible" that its text might have to be amended to be compatible with the constitution's text. The bill compared favourably with the best in the world, but the extraordinary and complex nature of the South African situation had also been duly taken cognisance of.

"Should the forthcoming election prove not to be free and fair, surely, the electoral bill and our commitment—as is clear from this bill—cannot be blamed. That blame must be aimed at those who were intent on disrupting it." The bill contained certain features distinct from any other electoral measure passed by a South African parliament:

- provision was made for proportional representation;
- voter's eligibility document would replace voter's lists;
- a code of conduct applicable to all political parties, their leaders and candidates was being introduced;
- the poll would be organised, supervised and conducted by an independent electoral commission; and
- a state electoral fund would be established to provide registered parties with financial assistance for their campaigns.

Another new feature was that permanent residents, certain prisoners and eligible voters abroad would be able to vote.

A proposal aimed at enhancing a climate of peace and security was that public protests and marches be prohibited in the 48 hours before a polling period, and until the end of the period. Public political meetings would also be prohibited during the 12 hours before a voting period, and until its end.

Mr Schutte said in view of the extension of voter's eligibility documents, it was believed that more than 90 percent of all potential voters were now in possession of a document which would enable them to vote.

It had to be stressed that the proposed code of conduct would apply to all political parties, whether registered for the election or not. "It shall also apply to every other organisation or movement of a political nature which publicly supports or opposes the policies, candidates or cause of any registered party, or which propagates non-participation in the election."

Some of the more important sanctions and penalties for contravention of the code were:

- suspension of a party from using media time;
- prohibition of a party to receive money from state funding; and
- cancellation of the registration of a political party which has committed violence or intimidation, or was responsible for a gross or systematic violation of the rights of another registered party, candidate or voter.

Mr Schutte said the object of the forthcoming poll was to win the heart and mind of the electorate. "For this reason the end result will not merely be judged on the scoreboard alone, but also on the performance of the contestants during the course of the match."

#### **SABC Chairman Reassures Staff Over ANC-Linked Appointments**

*MB1412092193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0027 GMT 14 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 13 SAPA—SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board Chairman Dr

Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri has reassured staff at the corporation that the board and recently appointed executives with strong African National Congress [ANC] links would not attempt to influence management or editorial decision-making.

Dr Casaburri was responding, in an internal memorandum to all staff on Friday, to newspaper articles alleging these concerns existed. She said the board had "no intention to interfere in the news departments' daily activities, including news bulletins".

It was the responsibility of the board to drive policy changes and the transformation process at the SABC, but it was management and the staff that had to implement these changes. Dr Casaburri's memorandum was circulated on the same day the South African Broadcasting Staff Association (SABSA) wrote to her expressing their concerns over the appointment of Zwelakhe Sisulu, Govin reddy and Solly Mokoetle to senior executive posts.

The letter said this was a "flagrant deviation from the board's own values and vision", in particular "impartiality, equitability...(and) sensitivity to the diverse nature of South African society".

"We view the appointment of publicly ANC-aligned persons to the SABC's executive as a perpetuation of the previous board's political bias," the letter stated. She said the appointment of SUNDAY NATION editor Mr Sisulu and others had been based on their basic journalistic skills, independence and suitability for the jobs.

"It would be grossly unfair to have disqualified persons who have been involved in the struggle against the old system, and on this basis were connected to certain ideological/political groupings," she said.

Dr Casaburri welcomed the formation of the new consultative forum, where staff, management and the board will get together regularly to discuss grievances.

#### **Parliament Committee Begins Debate on Interim Constitution**

*MB1412121393 Johannesburg SABA in English 1047  
GMT 14 Dec 93*

[Text] Parliament Dec 14 SABA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] was on Tuesday ready for a final bid to secure amendments to the interim constitution as Parliament's joint committee on constitutional affairs began discussions on the document.

The 223-page Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Bill has been tabled in Parliament and has to be approved by the committee, which sits in camera, before it comes up for open debate in a joint meeting.

A spokesman for Parliament's administration said the committee would sit on Tuesday, "definitely" Wednesday and "possibly" longer.

IFP whip Hennie Bekker said his party intended to submit to the committee an extensive document detailing the amendments it wanted. These were primarily the changes discussed at bilateral talks with the government, but also included consequential amendments. It would also be necessary to examine the last-minute decisions made by multiparty negotiators in their last sitting at Kempton Park to see if any changes were needed there.

As a precondition to participation in the April election, the IFP has demanded, among other things, that there should be two ballots—one at a national and the other at a regional level. It has insisted that members of regional legislatures should live in the region and that only South Africans should be allowed to vote.

It is understood the IFP will also ask the committee to approve the replacement of Section 126 of the constitution—the section that defines the areas of authority of provincial legislatures—with an amended version giving the provinces more clearly defined and more extensive powers.

The IFP amendments will also give the provinces wider sources of income and greater control over their own finances. An IFP source described these as "bare minimum conditions" and said that if they were accepted in their entirety, they would form the basis of an all-inclusive settlement.

#### **IFP 'Appalled' at Meyer's Support for Withdrawing Units**

*MB1412080193 Johannesburg SABA in English 2320  
GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Durban Dec 13 SABA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] says it is appalled at the support shown by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer for a call to have the Internal Stability Division [ISD] withdrawn from black townships. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Monday.

The IFP claimed Mr Meyer had supported the African National Congress in its calls to have the ISD withdrawn from townships. According to the IFP, the ISD was the last major obstacle preventing the South African Communist Party [SACP] and the ANC from taking over all black areas by revolutionary means.

An IFP statement said Mr Meyer had apparently become so infatuated with his SACP/ANC allies that he had lost his sense of judgement.

#### **South African Press Review for 14 Dec**

*MB1412141293*

[Editorial Report]



## THE CITIZEN

TEC Advised Not To 'Push Matters Too Far'—"The question whether the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] is an advisory body set up to ensure fair play in the election process (State President de Klerk's view) or effectively has power in key areas, including control of the security forces (the ANC [African National Congress] view), has become an immediate issue since the TEC came into being last week," states the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 December. The TEC, "which is dominated by the ANC, regards itself as having full jurisdiction over kwaZulu, which is officially part of South Africa. The tough attitude towards Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of kwaZulu, and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], belies the oft-repeated claims by both the government and the ANC that they want Chief Buthelezi back in the negotiations (and the Freedom Alliance [FA], too, for that matter)." THE CITIZEN's advice to the TEC is "not to push matters too far, too fast, since it may cause ripples that have wide-ranging repercussions. The intention may be to have an immediate showdown with Chief Buthelezi and other leaders of the Freedom Alliance—but that would be dangerous."

## THE STAR

Failure of People's Courts—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 December in a page 20 editorial refers to the recent massacre of 8 people in a township, saying "the National Council of Trade Unions investigated the massacre and found that it appeared to have been triggered when residents could no longer tolerate the criminal activities of youths running the area's self-defence units. In other words, those who had set themselves up as maintainers of law and order were found to be the transgressors." The residents have now become "dispensers of summary justice: no legal charge, no defence, no mercy. It's a fair bet that retribution will follow." Ultimately these "people's courts" "fail dismally to act in accordance with the rules of justice."

## BUSINESS DAY

Call for 'Broadly Based' Tax System—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 December in a page 4 editorial comments on the wealth tax proposals by the ANC alliance to fund economic reconstruction, saying: "In the past, ANC leaders and spokesmen have sought to allay concerns over taxation levels by promises that social programmes will be financed through reallocations within existing budgets and not by adding to a national tax burden that is already high by international standards. A narrowly focused tax system seen as unfair or punitive by those it targets will lead to avoidance, evasion and emigration. The tax base will almost certainly narrow rapidly." BUSINESS DAY believes the best choice would be "a broadly based system that is non-inflationary and that matches people's ability to pay."

## SOWETAN

Call for 'Tough Treatment' of Kwazulu—"Much as we appreciate the Government's intention to act as a peace-maker between the Transitional Executive Council and KwaZulu, it is time the Zulu government got the tough treatment," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 December. KwaZulu and the Inkatha Freedom Party have refused to recognise the legitimacy of the TEC, "and if they are "allowed to flex their muscles now there is no guarantee they will not do it again. This country must avoid the possibility of an Angola type of civil war after the elections."

## CAPE TIMES

Signs of ANC 'Triumphalist Arrogance'—Gerald Shaw writes in the "Political Survey" column on page 8 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 10 December that "white control is on the way out but it is not yet clear what will take its place." "The ANC, once it has won the election, will be exposed to powerful temptations to throw its weight around. There are already signs of a triumphalist arrogance rearing its head. It will take all the moral authority of a Nelson Mandela to curb it."

## BEELD

Commission's Recommendation on Police Unit 'Sensible'—"The Goldstone Commission's recommendation that the police Internal Stability Unit [ISU] not be withdrawn from the black residential areas of the east Rand is sensible," notes an editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 10 December. "A low intensity urban guerrilla war is under way in some of these areas, a war which cannot be stopped by normal policing. The ISU is trained and equipped for such situations and is the only force, apart from the defense force, which is capable of keeping warring factions apart and protecting the residents. Even though much of the ANC criticism of the ISU is justified, the commission's finding that withdrawing the unit will lead to more, not less, violence, still applies." "There is clearly a need for better policing," and "the Transitional Executive Council ought to give the highest priority to the problems on the east Rand and in Natal, and do everything possible to improve the credibility and effectiveness of the police. The violence must be tackled dramatically."

Winnie Mandela Makes 'Resounding' Return—A second editorial on page 10 of BEELD argues: "Whether one likes Mrs. Winnie Mandela or not, the fact is that she is one of the most popular figures in the broad black community. That is evidenced by the resounding manner in which she was elected this week to the presidency of the ANC Women's League. Her popularity had also been shown earlier in a secret ANC survey. Despite her sharp rhetoric, she is popular for precisely the same reason that Mr. Chris Hani's followers near-worshipped him: She moves among her people, makes contact at ground level, and makes sure that she is seen wherever people are having problems." It will be interesting, says BEELD, to see whether she makes her return

in a new form. "Two months ago she attracted attention with new noises, saying that war talk should give way to a peace message, and that poverty must be fought, and that black children should do better at school. If she continues to build on these sentiments, Mrs. Mandela could, through her image, play a stabilizing role in her new, high-profile post."

**Leaders Cause Too High Expectations**—A third editorial says: "One of the problems in the present democratization process in South Africa is that some people are expecting too much from it, and will inevitably be disappointed." "Some leaders, among them Mr. Nelson Mandela of the ANC, are aware of this problem. When

he addresses his followers in his election campaign, he usually spends some time tempering their expectations. Other leaders fail to do so. Mr. Tito Mboweni who, as ANC deputy spokesman on finance, who ought to know better, promised at Middelburg yesterday, for example, that an ANC government would provide, on a large scale, housing with running water, electricity, and telephone facilities to all the homeless. He should know that there is no way the government could find enough money for such an ambitious program. Perhaps he will win a few votes for the organization with such lofty promises, but eventually the ANC itself will be left to face its frustrated supporters."

**Angola****Government, UNITA Delegations To Return to Negotiations**

*LD1312174393 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] In Lusaka, the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations have returned to negotiations this afternoon following UNITA's refusal this morning to participate at a plenary meeting. The refusal came in response to what UNITA is saying was an attempt on the life of Jonas Savimbi over the weekend during a bombardment in Bie. [passage omitted]

**UNITA Fails To Attend Talks**

*MB1312195793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] It was an unproductive day in Lusaka today. A plenary session had been scheduled to discuss matters pertaining to the formation of the future national police force, but it never took place. The reason was that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] team did not turn up. Asked to explain its absence, the team led by Antonio Dembo, Jorge Valentim, and Ben-Ben alleged it did not have (?the moral strength to talk) because the government air force supposedly attacked its (?positions) in the (?Bie) area. Nevertheless, it looks like the tempest is blowing over. Our correspondent in Lusaka is almost certain that UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye will be able to bring the two sides together again tomorrow [words indistinct] because UNITA did not [words indistinct] and discussions concerning (?national police) [words indistinct] Blondin Beye was worried about the problem and he summoned Jonas Savimbi's men to demand an explanation. The result was that the UNITA team said it did not turn up because it was protesting the government's alleged bombing of [words indistinct] the government team did not make any comments [words indistinct] Blondin Beye and there is still hope that the two sides will hold a plenary session tomorrow. Some observers in Lusaka view UNITA's accusation as pure theater. Pedro Manuel, our correspondent in Lusaka, reports:

[Begin Manuel recording] It is clear that UNITA is trying to create as many hurdles as possible to prevent these talks from making progress. Observers here in Lusaka go so far as to say that [words indistinct] theatrical posturing by the movement of the Black Cockerel because, until we know more, the obstacles raised by Jonas Savimbi's men are all [words indistinct] this time. UNITA appears not to have reckoned with UN Special Representative Blondin Beye's expertise [words indistinct] UNITA only wants to secure a (?forced) cease-fire and nothing else from this round of talks. (?UNITA) wants to make it seem that the alleged bombardment was a [words indistinct] to the Lusaka peace talks. This is all

in a bid to secure a forced cease-fire that will not define political issues, which would be left over for discussion at a later stage. Only [words indistinct] in the occupied areas [words indistinct] the armed forces [words indistinct] would be left for later. UN Special Representative Beye defends that [words indistinct] the delegations [words indistinct] UNITA wants the second package of sanctions (?softened) on 15 December. [end recording]

Today was unproductive as far as negotiations went. There was no plenary session. The reasons have already been given: Blondin Beye (?clarifies) everything so a plenary session can be held tomorrow.

**UNITA Explains Absence**

*MB1312201293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Elias Andre]

[Text] Contrary to what had been scheduled for today, the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] teams did not meet today. This morning, UNITA left everyone waiting at Mulungushi Conference Hall. This afternoon, Jonas Savimbi's men went to the hotel where UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is staying and presented a written explanation for their absence from the meeting. After that meeting with the UNITA team, Blondin Beye asked the government team to attend a separate meeting at the hotel during which he said that UNITA had accused the Angolan Armed Forces of having bombed the city of Huambo, resulting in the deaths of four Savimbi bodyguards.

In reply, the government team told UN Special Representative Alioune Beye that UNITA's claims were just pure political theater.

Rumors going the rounds here in Lusaka suggest that the government and UNITA teams had been scheduled to discuss the formation of the future national police today. That is not convenient for UNITA. There are doubts now as to whether there will be a plenary meeting tomorrow. Should it go ahead, the question is what will be up for discussion at the talks. UNITA sources have said, though, that this incident will not cause any rupture and they added that talks will continue as soon as conditions permit. The truth, though, is that today was yet another unproductive day when there were indications that the talks were entering the final stretch and there did not appear to be major obstacles ahead.

**Government To Deport Group of Foreigners**

*LD1312173793 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1600 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] The Angolan Government decided today to deport a group of foreigners. The Luanda Government is accusing them of economic sabotage in the country and



unlawful possession of weapons. These people will now have to leave the country. More details from Paulo Juliao in Luanda:

[Juliao] The Angolan Government will within the next 48 hours be deporting 18 South Africans and over a dozen Malians and Israelis. They are being accused of illegal entry into the country, economic sabotage, and use of firearms. In an operation this morning by the national police, over 500 automatic rifles were confiscated. They belonged to Mr. [name indistinct], an Israeli citizen responsible for the private security firm (Angocego Limitada).

The Angolan Government also decided to take action against all foreign citizens in the country who have broken the country's immigration legislation, or are carrying out commercial and economic activities without proper licence. The government is now adopting measures to control and confiscate these companies and adequate measures for repatriation [of the individuals involved] to their respective countries of origin. Apart from weapons, large amounts of drugs were also seized, together with large amounts of money unlawfully outside the banking system [sentence as heard].

In a note released early this afternoon, the Angolan Government warned the Angolan people to maintain their vigilance and not engage in acts of vandalism against foreign citizens legally engaged in business in Angola.

#### **Government Detains Foreigners**

*MB1312205893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 13 Dec 93*

["Communique" issued by the Angolan Government; place and date not given]

[Text] Through its security, law, and order forces, the government of the Republic of Angola early this morning launched a widespread operation to neutralize all those contravening the laws of the state and disobeying its democratic institutions. That operation has already led to the detention of 18 South African citizens and some 50 other foreigners who were either illegally in Angola or acting to undermine the people's normal lives in the financial, economic, and social fields. Those foreigners must be expelled from Angolan territory immediately. Many of those foreigners are expatriates working for Angocego Company, which had illegally formed a real private army of some 1,200 men and had a large arsenal of military weapons. Though it did not have the necessary authorization, that company was carrying out duties similar to the ones entrusted to the forces of law and order. In addition to that, it was being paid for its work in hard currency outside the country, thereby blatantly contravening existing fiscal norms.

Furthermore, the Angolan Government has decided to act against all foreigners whose presence in the country is in open violation of immigration norms and procedures

or whose trade and economic activities may not have received due legal permission. After the relevant control and inspection measures have been taken, the Angolan Government will take the necessary steps to ensure that those foreigners are repatriated to their own countries.

The government of the Republic of Angola could not allow those foreigners to continue their speculative ploys, notably by setting black market foreign exchange rates, thereby aggravating the already difficult conditions experienced by our people because of the unjust and inhuman war imposed by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] ever since it lost the elections of 29 and 30 September 1992.

In addition to the aforesaid large quantities of weapons, the forces of law and order also confiscated large quantities of drugs, diamonds, and money which was illegally outside the Angolan banking system.

In view of the seriousness of those violations which seriously contravene national security norms and place in jeopardy the power and sovereignty of the Republic of Angola, the government has decided to adopt the aforesaid extreme measures. The government hopes all will understand the reasons for such measures and hereby asks everyone to cooperate with the forces of law and order by remaining attentive and vigilant to such acts. People are, however, advised not to take justice into their own hands and commit possible acts of violence or vandalism against foreigners living and working legally in this country. All lawbreakers will be charged, including those Angolan citizens who may directly or indirectly have provided shelter to foreigners illegally in this country. Moreover, investigations are to continue to assess the dimension and ramifications of this threat to the democratic state and its institutions. The results of such investigations will be made public immediately after they are concluded.

The Angolan Government hereby calls on all Angolan entrepreneurs and economic agents to remain in close contact with all institutions of the democratic state to prevent and neutralize all direct and indirect attempts to wrestle power through the force of arms or by means of economic destabilization or blockade. [as heard]

Given its scarce resources, the government has decided to take immediate measures so merchandise can continue to be made available to the people.

[Issued] The government of the Republic of Angola

#### **Government Forces Repulse UNITA Attack in Lunda Norte**

*MB1012210493 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] While peace talks are under way in Lusaka, Zambia, Jonas Savimbi's men have not given up their objective of usurping power. More than 100 troops

belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] met with ill success a few days ago when they tried to attack (Cassanguezi) in Lunda Norte. Everything was well prepared, but thanks to the readiness of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and the population, the enemy was immediately repulsed when it tried to occupy the area. It left behind three dead, a quantity of war materiel, and documents. Over the past few days, Savimbi's men have increased their sabotage, ambushes, looting, and kidnapping. FAA's Colonel Monteiro explains.

[Begin Monteiro recording] At 0430 on 7 December, the enemy made up of 150 men attacked our position at (Cassanguezi). The enemy was repulsed by our forces. As a result of our troops readiness, the enemy suffered considerable loss. The enemy left on the field three dead, including a captain called Matateu who led this operation. [end recording]

Colonel Monteiro also revealed that Hercules aircraft, carrying war materiel, are landing at Canfunfu runway.

[Begin Monteiro recording] We have information that the enemy has been receiving assistance at Canfunfu, coming by air from (?Zaire), which borders our province. [end recording]

Meanwhile, youths continue to flee from the bush and surrender to government forces. [passage omitted]

### **Commentary Criticizes Government for Corruption, Massacre**

MB1212171293 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo*  
*Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Famine, violence, corruption, theft, and murder attempts are words which are heard all over the city of Luanda. Residents of this city have been facing a tragic situation for a long time now, caused by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and government leaders. While the residents have no food and live in degrading conditions, the MPLA officials are living increasingly better, and more and more they exploit the people who are now facing serious crisis. There are cases in which MPLA and government leaders treble their wealth while the people grow three times poorer. Unable to bear this situation, the Luanda residents have decided to demonstrate publicly with the aim of trying to resolve the situation and make the Angolan and international community aware of the dramatic conditions faced by the people of Luanda.

At the end of last week, Luanda once more witnessed the repetition of October 1992 massacres. In any democratic country, the people have the right to demonstrate against or in favor of what they wish. In Angola, any attempt to demonstrate against the shameful procedure of the government is at once stifled by the force of arms. As we have just said, at the end of last week, the People's

Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]-Angolan Armed Forces and the riot police once more took action against innocent people, victimizing hundreds of people whose only offense was that they were not happy with the living conditions imposed by the MPLA on Luanda residents. All over the city there were FAPLA soldiers and riot policemen heavily armed to repress the peaceful demonstration by the people. In the wards of the city, terror reigned for a long time. Women and children were barbarously killed by the murderous MPLA weapons. All those who wanted to go on with the demonstration were summarily executed. Luanda is once again mourning. For how long must the residents bear this situation? We have just received reports saying that despite last weekend's massacres, the Luanda people are still willing to fight for their interests and that is why a new demonstration is being organized. Furthermore, according to sources in Luanda, the residents of this city feel abandoned by the international community since until now no one has spoken out against last weekend's massacre, and they say it is strange that the foreign news media accredited in Luanda did not mention the event. Once more the MPLA acts against the people, murdering and detaining with the blessing of the international community, which has acted as an accomplice by always remaining silent.

In another development, also connected with those massacres, Jose Eduardo dos Santos ordered all his followers to be less corrupt and not to show extensive signs of wealth, since this would only fuel people's wrath.

### **Commentary Urges U.S. Senators To Tell UNITA To Stop War**

MB1112130593 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Commentary: "Is the U.S. Senators' Visit to Luanda a Step Forward?" On the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] U.S. Senators are in our country to assess Angola's situation. Africa Subcommittee Chairman Senator Paul Simon has come to Angola with a team of Democratic and Republican congressmen [as heard]. Those U.S. officials are to meet Angolan Government officials, National Assembly deputies, UN representatives in Angola, opposition party leaders, religious figures, and nongovernmental organization delegates. It is also said that they will not visit Luanda alone. It is thought that they will also visit the city of Cuito, in the Angolan hinterland.

We are all well aware that the United States has for many years played a role of great importance in the Angolan conflict. Though there are rumors to the contrary, we know that Washington can do much to stop war in Angola. We all remember that Jonas Savimbi has on several occasions threatened to set the Cabinda oil fields on fire and that the United States has ordered him not to try, which he has obeyed. If on one hand the National

Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] radical wing is confronted with Angolan Government forces in Cabinda, on the other hand UNITA can ill afford to contradict the Americans. Thus, it is easy to conclude that, were Washington to ask him, Jonas Savimbi would end this unjust and unjustifiable war he has been waging against the Angolan people.

It is said that U.S. political circles, especially the Clinton administration and U.S. Congress, have been paying closer attention to the Angolan crisis over the last few weeks. Moreover, though it kept relatively silent for several months, even the U.S. press is now reporting on the human suffering caused by Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's radical and militarist wing. Highly respected newspapers such as THE WASHINGTON POST, the LOS ANGELES TIMES, and others are now turning their attention to the suffering being endured by the Angolan people, ranging from hungry children with bulging ribs to thousands of Angolans of every description whose limbs have been mutilated by mines, shells, and shots fired by Jonas Savimbi's private army.

Now, it is the U.S. senators' turn. One month from now, in the first days of next year, we will see a House of Representatives team here for the same purpose. We sincerely hope that those U.S. officials are coming to Angola to provide realistic and effective help in the search for peace for our country. We hope they are not here on pleasure visits. We know they can help. It is not for nothing that the United States is the sole superpower in the world today. We know that, after having made Savimbi so powerful and, above all, after having discovered that Savimbi has not turned out to be the democrat they thought him to be—he is, instead, the biggest and worst communist Angola has ever produced—the Americans will do their best to repair the error they have made against Angola and against themselves. We know they will make real efforts to put an end to the suffering now experienced by the noble and much martyred people of Angola. Not all Angolans are aware of the efforts by the U.S. authorities to have Jonas Savimbi recognize the results of the elections which the Americans themselves have described as free and fair. They have also been pushing for UNITA to sit at the negotiating table with the Angolan Government which came out of those elections, so the two sides can honestly and in good faith work together to find a solution to the crisis which has been ravaging the country.

Nevertheless, we also know that the United States can do much more and that is precisely what we, the suffering Angolan people, would like the United States to do. Far too many Angolans have been killed. The Angolan people have suffered far too much. We believe that it is high time to end those killings and that suffering.

We hope that the U.S. senators' visit will really mean a step forward in the search for practical, realistic, and reasonable solutions that will end this crisis which all human beings know to be causing more damage than is

humanly imaginable. All Angolan people are asking: Will the U.S. senators' visit be a real step forward?

It is up to the U.S. senators to prove it so. They must not talk away: words will not save our people. We want specific and significant action that will lead to clear and positive goals. If that is their aim in Angola, then we thank them for being here.

### **Luanda Radio Views Savimbi Plans To 'Prevent Progress'**

*MB1112120793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Commentary: "Dying hopes in Lusaka", on the "Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Excerpt] It has now been three weeks since peace talks began in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] radical and militarist wing led by Jonas Savimbi. The aim of those talks is for the two sides to reach an understanding so there can be an end to this war which is destroying Angola and its people. Were we to make an assessment of all these days of direct and indirect talks, we would have had every reason to see a frightening rise in skepticism. Far from experiencing progress, those talks have only been stalling.

Some international media, in particular, have reported positive signs, thereby increasing the expectations of the Angolan people who want an end to this devastating and pointless war which is drastically and swiftly (?reducing) Angola's population and infrastructure. Our nation is fading a little more with each day.

Today, the hearts of Angolan and other people are filled with anxiety and skepticism. We will not have peace this Christmas. As in the past, the day of the family will be spent in an atmosphere of sadness, with people remembering their dead.

Angolan people continue to die everywhere. Savimbi's radical wing continues to resort to the same stinking and obsolete tactics which prevent any progress in the direction of much desired peace. Savimbi and his negotiators only want to gain time as they prepare new attacks. They have a constant desire for so-called free zones where they can impose their dictatorship and a completely disastrous administration. What does Jonas Savimbi hope to achieve in the process?

It has become clear that the Jamba leader wants to show that he can administer a portion of Angolan territory as part of his plan to divide the country in two. After some cease-fire mechanisms had been agreed on, it was with sadness rather than surprise that we all witnessed yet another turnaround by Jonas Savimbi's representatives. Now, they are insisting on a so-called simultaneous withdrawal by their forces and by the lawful Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. What is even more absurd,

Savimbi's men are now saying that they will only hand in their weapons once they have been demobilized. What is this? Is it some sort of play? Why must weapons only be handed over after the UNITA forces have been demobilized?

It is easy to see that people who make such proposals do not intend to negotiate in good faith. Furthermore, they do not want the talks to provide any positive results either. Jonas Savimbi's radical and militarist wing certainly wants the FAA forces to capitulate. The simultaneous withdrawal now being demanded by Jonas Savimbi's men is no more than a ploy that will allow the UNITA forces to go stealthily on the attack to occupy positions which they failed to take in their militarist and criminal offensives. Just to get an idea, let us look at what is happening in Cuito: The vacuum which has allegedly been caused by the withdrawal of the UNITA and government forces is supposed to be filled by UN forces some time. However, Savimbi's radical wing has already set up everything to occupy that supposed vacuum.

The wave of fraud seems endless. Savimbi's radical and warmongering wing played the same tricks when the two armies were confining and demobilizing their forces in the run-up to the September 1992 elections. UNITA misled everyone then. Not even the United Nations was told how many soldiers or what quantities of war material it had. [passage omitted]

## Malawi

### Reports Say 2,000 Armed Pioneers En Route to Renamo Base

*MB1312175793 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] In Malawi there is growing concern over the whereabouts of 7,000 militia from the ruling Malawi Congress Party, the Young Pioneers, MYP, who fled into the bush more than a week ago when soldiers began to disarm them. Disarmament was started by the army following the fatal shooting of two soldiers by the MYP in the northern town of Mzuzu on 1 December.

Independent newspaper MONITOR today said about 2,000 armed MYP cadres in three trucks were seen across the border at Muloza to a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] base in Mulanje district east of Mozambique. [sentence as heard]

President Kamuzu Banda, who armed the MYP as his personal security, intelligence unit, as well as the military wing of his ruling party, has appealed to the hiding pioneers to return to their homes and bases.

## Mozambique

### Dhlakama Visits Quelimane, Comments on Troop Confinement

*MB1112202893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] A report just in from Quelimane says Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], is in Zambezia Province. Dhlakama said he was pleased with the way Quelimane residents welcomed him this afternoon. He told our correspondent that his visit was designed to thank the residents for having supported Renamo during the struggle for democracy and to attract more support for the 1994 elections.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] Basically, my visit is to thank the residents and to ask them for further assistance, as well to assure the people that the war is over. We want to tell them that there will never again be war in this country.

[Reporter] Mr. President, the news media and the people are worried about the delays in the confinement of Renamo troops in Zambezia Province. What is the situation right now?

[Dhlakama] Well, I think everything is going according to plan. Our forces have begun to report to the Mohiua assembly point. Of course, it is not a question of delay but the fact that our forces do not have vehicles and aircraft. Their bases are quite far. There are people who have to walk for more than nine days to reach the assembly area. But things are going well.

[Reporter] Are you happy with the role the United Nations Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] has been playing?

[Dhlakama] Well, there are problems. When one says Unomoz, it means many things. They are here to supervise the peace process, but not everything is going well.

[Reporter] Nevertheless, do you think elections will be held in October 1994.

[Dhlakama] Of course I do. [end recording]

Dhlakama described Quelimane as Renamo's second capital. He said he wants to live in Quelimane. Dhlakama said Zambezia is strategically placed. He added: It is one of the most densely populated provinces and the one that suffered most during the war. Dhlakama's schedule for the next few days has not been disclosed, though it has been confirmed that a rally will be held tomorrow afternoon at one of Quelimane's football stadiums.



### **Dhlakama Addresses Rally**

*MB1312084993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], says the presence of his men in assembly points means his organization will never wage war again. Speaking at a mass rally in Quelimane, Dhlakama said his troops are flocking to assembly points in the regions of Lurio, Mavago, Chemba, Neves, and Magul. Dhlakama said national unity should not be a theoretical issue, but a reality embodied by every Mozambican. The Renamo leader urged those attending the rally to vote for his party at the upcoming multiparty elections.

Today, Dhlakama is scheduled to meet senior Renamo members, church officials, students, and businessmen.

### **Government Opposed To Collecting Arms at Early Stage**

*MB1212083293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] The government is opposed to the UN Operations in Mozambique's [Unomoz] proposal, which recommends beginning to move weapons which have already been collected in the regional deposit sites. In a communique sent to our news desk yesterday, the government delegation to the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] says that moving the arms will only begin when it is certain that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is strictly abiding by the undertakings assumed when its

soldiers were confined. The government says the second stage of the process will begin on condition that Renamo respects the agreement already reached between the two parties and Unomoz. The government's position was expressed in the meeting called on 10 December by the CCF, which discussed the confinement of government and Renamo troops, among other issues. In the session, the government delegation appealed that urgent measures be taken to normalize the situation. In its communique the government states that by 10 December 3,502 government troops had been disarmed, as opposed to 184 Renamo soldiers.

### **UN's Ajello Says Training of New Army to Begin in Jan**

*MB1212165493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique, has said he believes the military progress, particularly the conclusion of the training of instructors who will train the new Mozambican army, will have a positive effect on the implementation of the new timetable for the pacification process in Mozambique. Aldo Ajello was speaking to Radio Mozambique at Nyanga, Zimbabwe, yesterday, shortly after attending the military parade marking the conclusion of the training of 540 Mozambican instructors. Aldo Ajello said the stage that now follows is connected with the opening of training centers [words indistinct] confinement centers. Aldo Ajello said he believes that the training of infantry troops will begin next January, as stipulated in the timetable.

## Burkina Faso

### Radio Reports on President's National Day Address

*AB1212221393 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0700 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] Burkina Faso is celebrating its 33d national day anniversary today, 11 December. This year national day will be celebrated with simplicity and meditation. President Blaise Compaore addressed a message to the Burkinabe people on 10 December for this occasion. He made an urgent call on Burkinabes to rally around the essential, the state, the nation, and development.

[Begin Compaore recording] We should integrate our aspirations and our struggle within the limits that safeguard the state, the nation, and development. Regarding this, we hereby call on our compatriots living abroad to work with us to strengthen the nation and give a brilliant future to our motherland. [end recording]

The merit of our people, President Compaore said, is to have kept Burkina safe from destructive upheavals. I believe in the future of our country, he further said, but the economic context is compelling us to make sacrifices.

[Begin Compaore recording] Today, our country is living in an international and subregional economic environment that is morose and demands more than ever on our part, efforts and sacrifices commensurate with our ambition to make Burkina Faso a country of progress and democracy. The restructuring of our economy cannot be undertaken without clashes—and we are aware of this. But it is an unavoidable exercise if we want to lay the basis for lasting development. [end recording]

On the external level, President Compaore said that Burkina Faso remains open to subregional integration and that is what explains, according to President Compaore, the commitment of Burkina in the process of searching for peace in the subregion.

[Begin Compaore recording] On an external level, our commitment to struggle alongside the other subregional countries for a more complete integration and the creation of viable political and economic groups, will be unwavering and always renewed. It is this perspective that led Burkina Faso to commit itself to the search for lasting peace in the subregion, which is no longer limited to accord among states, but also and above all, the search for a solution to conflicts of ethnic and political origin from within the states themselves—conflicts that violate human rights and democratic principles. Our country will strive to consolidate its cooperation links with all friendly countries and development partners in mutual respect and pledges to establish new friendly bonds. [end recording]

### Parliament Adopts 1994 Budget Reducing Deficit

*AB1312102093 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0700 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] Parliament adopted the 1994 budget on 10 December. The budget is estimated at 231,865,647,000

CFA francs. The 35-billion-CFA franc deficit has been reduced to 29 billion CFA francs. Thirteen deputies voted against the budget and one abstained while 87 voted for it. Here are more details with Cyril Goun-gounga, chairman of the finance, economy, and planning commission:

[Begin recording] The draft budget bill, which was submitted to the National Assembly by the government, showed a 35-billion-CFA franc deficit. The assembly has just voted on the bill and the deficit has been reduced to about 29 billion. There are two elements that contributed to the reduction of the deficit:

First, at the receipts level, by closely examining the budget prescriptions, we discovered that there were underestimated expenditures. By analyzing the budget estimates and comparing them with actual expenditure, we were able to readjust the budget reasonably and to save more than 2 billion CFA francs in addition to the receipts recorded by government. All this was done without any complacency. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### French Minister Pledges Continued Support for African Partners

*AB1112135493 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0700 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] The proceedings of the France-Burkina Faso joint commission meeting ended yesterday evening in Ouagadougou. More than ever before, there is optimism in the cooperation between the two countries. French Cooperation Minister Michel Roussin described the proceedings as very serious, resulting in the making of very important decisions. France's annual aid to Burkina Faso stands at about 25 billion francs. France will not abandon its African partners. It will remain with them. Listen to Michel Roussin:

[Begin recording] However difficult the economic context in France, the volume of aid not only to Burkina Faso, but also to our other African partners and friends will remain the same. Of course, you know that France is the first donor in Africa and that it does not abandon Africa, as I have often said. France always supports its partners and, despite the reduction in its budget, the percentage of the budget earmarked for aid will remain the same. [end recording]

## Guinea

### Clashes in Kindia Leave 'At Least Two Dead' 13 Dec

*AB1312204993 Paris AFP in French 2025 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] Conakry, 13 Dec (AFP)—At least two Guineans were killed in clashes today in Kindia, about 100 km from Conakry, between supporters of the candidates for the first multiparty presidential elections scheduled

to be held on 19 December, it was learned from reliable sources in the Guinean capital.

However, several human rights associations, quoting on-the-spot witnesses, stated that seven people were killed in Kindia. No details about the circumstances of the incidents were given.

These incidents occurred 24 hours after the clashes that led to the killing of two persons yesterday in a Conakry district. The Guinean Government refused to deny or to confirm the number of victims, only acknowledging that some incidents had taken place in Kindia. [passage omitted]

### **Electoral Commission Discusses Need for Collaboration**

*AB1412124593 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 14 Dec 93*

[Text] Lamin Sidibe, first president of the Supreme Court, met with members of the National Electoral Commission [CNE] at the People's Palace yesterday. The objective of the meeting was to discuss the need for collaboration among transitional institutions. On that occasion, Mr. Lamine Sidibe explained some legal aspects of the electoral process before setting members' minds at ease concerning control measures for the execution of the operations and the moral guarantee for the elections' authenticity. After the meeting, the new CNE chairman expressed his sentiments to George Kantabadu.

[Begin Sidibe recording] As of now, what I can say is that the CNE is at work to draw up a program which, at the right time and after approval by the competent authorities, will be disseminated. After the execution of this program we shall meet you to assess it. We have a draft program which will soon be submitted to all CNE members. This program is absolutely realistic and takes into account the time limits we have. We are organizing ourselves on the basis of given parameters, that is the deadlines, and we shall make maximum use of the time we have. [end recording]

## **Mali**

### **Defense, Security Ministers Brief Deputies on Foiled Coup**

*AB1312165493 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] Djonkounda Traore, minister of state for defense and Lieutenant Colonel Sada Samake, minister of territorial administration and security, met with the National Assembly Executive Committee this afternoon. The minister of state for defense briefed the Members of Parliament at length on the plan to assassinate top officials of the Third Republic and to jeopardize the country's democratic institutions, notably the gains of the 26 March 1991 Revolution for which many sons of our country even lost their lives. The two ministers also

took stock of the operations carried out so far and of the investigations which are proceeding normally and strictly in accordance with the regulations of law-abiding states. They also answered questions put by Executive Committee members and expressed satisfaction with these members' observations and suggestions which tally perfectly with the steps taken by the government.

Meanwhile, following this foiled coup d'etat, reactions have started to reach us. In its communique to the radio, the leadership of the Alliance for Democracy in Mali [ADEMA]-PASJ [expansion unknown] has condemned in the strongest terms the foiled coup and called on all Malian democrats, regardless of their political leanings, to react proportionally to the seriousness of the event. The ADEMA-PASJ executive committee also calls on the government to conduct further investigations to identify all those involved and to take the appropriate measures.

## **Nigeria**

### **Spokesman Denies Babangida Seeks Asylum in Egypt**

*AB1112140293 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] A spokesman for the former vice president, Mr. Nduka Irabo, has denied reports that General Ibrahim Babangida has sought political asylum in Egypt.

A statement signed by Mr. Irabo says Gen. Babangida will return in a few weeks' time. It says Gen. Babangida and members of his family are currently on a holiday in Egypt and have not sought any form of asylum in Egypt or anywhere else.

### **Groups Oppose Asylum Request**

*AB1112142393 Paris AFP in English 0511 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] Lagos, Dec 11 (AFP)—Civil rights organisations reacted angrily to reports that former president Ibrahim Babangida may have requested asylum in Egypt. The Campaign for Democracy (CD), which groups about 40 organisations, said Friday [10 December] it would view Egypt's acceptance of any such request from Babangida as "a hostile act."

Reports that Babangida may be searching for asylum in Egypt made headlines in most of the local dailies Friday here. But in a letter addressed to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the CD, said most Nigerians would be opposed to such a move.

The former leader left his home town of Minna earlier this month, accompanied by his wife and children, on a four-week visit to Egypt. He was also due to make a pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, one of his former aides had announced to official radio Nigeria. So far there has been



no official confirmation by Egyptian authorities of any asylum request by Babangida.

"Your acceptance of Babangida's request will indeed be taken as a hostile act and we shall not hesitate to call on the Nigerian government to review its relations with your country", said the CD statement, a copy of which was delivered to AFP. The Nigerian leader "has a lot to explain regarding what he has done with the massive public funds and resources that passed through his hands and the many unexplained deaths and disappearances of Nigerian citizens," CD stated.

Babangida stepped down in August to make way for a civilian interim leader after eight years as Nigeria's president. He had plunged the country into political turmoil after annulling presidential elections held in June.

Nigeria's new military ruler General Sani Abacha, who came to power on November 17 when he took over from civilian interim head Ernest Shonekan, has said he will not have enough time in office to be able to investigate allegations against former politicians.

#### **Head of State Abacha Meets With Ghanaian Envoy**

*AB1012220593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Excerpts] Traditional rulers are still visiting the head of state, General Sani Abacha, to express support for his administration. Today at Dodan Barracks in Lagos, Gen. Abacha received three delegations and an envoy from President Jerry Rawlings of Ghana. Correspondent Prince Ngu reports:

[Begin recording] [Ngu] [Passage omitted] Speaking at an audience with President Jerry Rawlings' envoy, Captain Kojo Tsikata, Gen. Abacha said that the misgivings of a section of the international committee [as heard]

about the return of the military to governance in the country was due largely to misunderstanding. Gen. Abacha told the envoy that at a point in the recent past, the only option left to save the country from anarchy and disintegration was military intervention. He told the Ghanaian envoy that the new administration moved promptly to defuse political tension in the country and, having achieved that, is now faced with other issues crucial to national reconciliation and progress. The envoy had expressed the view of the Ghanaian Government that Nigerians should be left alone to solve their own problem. The Ghanaian envoy spoke to NTA News about his mission and on why Nigeria's Foreign Affairs Minister Ambassador Babagana Kingibe's planned visit to Ghana early this week did not hold.

[Tsikata] Now, mostly, discussions have been on bilateral relations between Nigeria and Ghana as well as the situation in our situation—that is West Africa.

[Ngu] Not too long ago, our foreign affairs minister was supposed to visit Ghana. What is the true situation? Will you welcome him or you have aborted the visit?

[Tsikata] Your foreign minister was due to visit our country last Wednesday [8 December] but, as you know, our president left Ghana on Monday [6 December] for the OAU summit meeting in Egypt, and that is the reason why your foreign minister did not come, because our president wanted to receive him himself, and he has sent me here to convey his apologies to Gen. Abacha because he was not in Ghana at the time was coming, and the meeting will be arranged, definitely, between your foreign minister and our president.

[Ngu] Are you saying that a date has not been fixed?

[Tsikata] No date has been fixed yet and at a date convenient to both sides your foreign minister will be warmly received in Ghana when he comes. [end recording]

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